THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 301

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

THE OLD FLAG.

BY MARY E. POPE.

Can a Southron e'er love it?—In memory's cells
Dark, burning and bloody the record it tells,
Of the four dreadful years when its blood-baptised folds
Came the herald of horrors earth seldom beholds
As 'twas flouted in fiendish derision above
The brands that destroyed the dear homes we love.

It stars were the bale-fires that signaled the foe
To gather his hosts to our ruin and woe;
The bravest, the brightest, the dearest, the best
Our desolate hearts ever prized or caressed,
Were marshaled against it in generous pride,
And hailing, defying it, spurning it, died.

Oh, we loved it!—in anguish we bade it farewell!
When a murderous host 'twas a watchword to swell,
When the thief and assassin, the foul foreign crew,
'Neath its shelter to revel in wickedness flew,
And horror, grief, shame, want and red ruin went
Where'er in the South that fell banner was sent.

Can a Southron e'er love it? It waved o'er the cell
Where they chained the great chieftain who with his cause fell,
While cowards and ruffians its shelter beneath
Were fain goad that grand, noble spirit to death,
While heroes disfranchised, God's time sadly wait,
And the lowest of knaves wield the truncheon of State.

Would you teach them to love it? From high places spurn
The fiends who your Courts into shambles would turn,
Who the torture applied in your great captive's cell;
Enfranchise the brave 'mid their own tribe who dwell,
Pay the suffering people for wealth swept away
By the torch and the thief on your Sherman's red way,
Let Liberty visit our torn, bleeding land,
Wash the blood of our children away from your hand,
And when Time's healing touch our anguish has stilled,
That love may return which our sad hearts once thrilled.

ST. MARY'S, June, 1868.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

"THE SKIES ARE BLUE"

[The following lines were written during the late war, but were never before published:]

The skies are blue; the sparkling wine
In the crystal cup is gleaming;—
Who loves not to drink when the bright sunshine
Through liquid gold is beaming?
Dash, dash the goblet from thy hand
And the wine that in it flashes,—
And weep, and weep for thy Fatherland
In ashes, in ashes!

The skies are blue: we are yet young,
And song and wine are flowing,—
Many a song is yet unsung,—
Many a rose is blowing.
Ah, strike the cords with a sorrowing hand,
And raise a song of mourning,—
A funeral song for our Fatherland,
In mourning, in mourning!

The skies are blue:—on the ruby lip
The champagne foam is gleaming;—
Let us sip and kiss, and kiss and sip,
For life is but a seeming.
Ah, better the sword in thy dallying hand,
Love and its joys forsaking;
Toy not! the heart of thy Fatherland
Is breaking, is breaking!

The skies are blue:—loud rings the horn
O'er hill and dale resounding;
Who loves not to chase, in the dewy morn,
The stag on the hill-tops bounding?
Oh, let the stag in his cover stand,
Thy baying hounds recalling!
Go chase the foe that thy Fatherland
Is galling, is galling!

The skies are blue: but cries for bread
Are o'er the land ascending
From widows and orphans of the dead
Who died our rights defending.
Father of Mercies! in Thy hand
Oh, take them all in keeping;
And grant that soon our Fatherland
Cease weeping, cease weeping!

The Duel Between Clay and Randolph.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Mr. Clay was Secretary of State at the time Mr. Randolph was a Senator from Virginia. John Quincy Adams was President of the United States. John Randolph, prone to believe evil of all men, and especially of his political opponents, was persuaded that Henry Clay had gained the office he then held by a corrupt bargain with the President. He firmly believed that Mr. Adams had said to Mr. Clay in 1824, when the election of a President devolved upon the House of Representatives:

"Make me President, and I will appoint you Secretary of State and adopt you as my successor."

Thus believing, it was hard for a man of Mr. Randolph's unscrupulous fluency to avoid betraying his belief. Accordingly, in April, 1825, in the course of one of his wandering, sarcastical harangues, after insinuating that Mr. Clay had forged a public document, Randolph concluded with the following words, in reference to a recent vote:

"After twenty-six hours exertion it was time to give in. I was defeated, horse, foot and dragoon—cut up and clean broke down by the coalition of Blifil and Black George—by the combination, unheard of till then, of the Puritan with the blackleg."

Blifil and Black George are two characters in Fielding's celebrated novel of Tom Jones; Blifil being a sniveling hypocrite and Black George an audacious robber. Every one who heard Mr. Randolph use these words understood Blifil to be the Yankee President, John Quincy Adams, who, however, was no Puritan, but an Unitarian, like his father before him. Black George could be no other than Mr. Clay, who early in life was known to have been a gambler, as most gentlemen of the time were. The passage of Mr. Randolph's speech relating to the alleged forgery was as follows:

"A letter from the Mexican Minister at Washington, submitted by the Executive to the Senate, bore the ear-marks of having been manufactured by the Secretary of State."

On reading the report of this most insulting and most unjustifiable speech, Mr. Clay wrote a challenge, and sent it by his friend, Gen. Jesup. Gen. Jesup called upon Mr. Randolph, informed him that he was the bearer of a message from Mr. Clay, in consequence of an attack recently made upon him in the Senate, both as a private and a public man.

"I am aware, said Gen. Jesup, "that no one has a right to question you out of the Senate for anything said in debate, unless you choose voluntarily to waive your privilege as a member of that body."

Mr. Randolph replied that he would never shield himself under the protection of the Constitution, and held himself accountable to Mr. Clay.

"I am ready to respond to Mr. Clay." said he, and will be obliged to you if you will bear my note in reply, and in the course of the day I will look out for a friend."

Gen. Jesup declined bearing the note, saying that he thought Mr. Randolph owed it to himself to consult his friends before taking so important a step. Mr. Randolph seized Gen. Jesup by the hand, and said:

"You are right, sir. I thank you for the suggestion; but as you do not take my note, you must not be impatient if you should not hear from me to-day. I now think of only two friends, and there are circumstances connected with one of them which may deprive me of his services, and the other is in bad health. He was sick yesterday and may not be out to-day."

Gen. Jesup requested him to take his own time, and bade him good morning. This was Saturday, April 1, 1825. Mr. Randolph immediately went to the lodgings of Col. Benton, of Missouri, and upon finding him, asked him bluntly, without giving him any reason for the question:

"Are you a blood relation of Mrs. Clay's?"

"I am," said Col. Benton.

"That," rejoined Randolph, "puts an end to a request which I had wished to make of you."

He then related to Col. Benton the particulars of the interview with Gen. Jesup, and as he was taking his leave he told Col. Benton that he would make his bosom the sole repository of an important secret. He said that he did not intend to fire at Mr. Clay, but meant to keep this intention a secret until after the duel. In the course of the day Col. Tatnall, of Georgia, conveyed Mr. Randolph's acceptance of the challenge, which was couched in the following terms:

"Mr. Randolph accepts the challenge of Mr. Clay. At the same time he protests against the right of any Minister of the Executive Government of the United States to hold him responsible for words spoken in debate as Senator of Virginia, in crimination of such minister, or the administration under which he shall have taken office. Col. Tatnall, of Georgia, the bearer of this letter, is authorized to arrange with Gen. Jesup (the bearer of Mr. Clay's challenge) the terms of the meeting to which Mr. Randolph is invited by that note."

Some further correspondence took place between the parties, relative to the correctness of the report upon which Mr. Clay's action was founded. Mr. Randolph admitted its substantial correctness. He acknowleged that he did apply to the administration the epithet puritanic, diplomatic, black-legged administration; but he peremptorily declined to give any explanation whatever as to the meaning or application of those words. Owing to several causes the duel did not occur until exactly one week after the sending of the challenge, during which time the friends of the parties did all that was possible to promote a reconciliation, but in vain.

Col. Benton had been for some time estranged from Mr. Clay, owing to political differences, but on Friday evening, the night before the duel, he called on his old friend and political chief, to show him, as he said, that there was nothing personal in his opposition. The secret had been well kept, and no one in the house knew of the impending event.

"The family were in the parlor," Col. Benton relates, "company present, and some of it stayed late. The youngest child, I believe, James, went to sleep on the sofa. Mrs. Clay was, as always since the death of her daughters, the picture of desolation, but calm, conversable, and without the slightest apparent consciousness of the impending event."

When, at length, the family and company had all retired, Col. Benton approached Mr. Clay and assured him that his personal feelings toward him remained the same as formerly, and that in whatever concerned his life and honor Mr. Clay had his best wishes. The Secretary of State responded cordially, and at midnight they parted. The next morning Col. Benton called upon Randolph, chiefly anxious to learn whether he still retained his intention not to fire. He told him of his visit to Mr. Clay the night before—of the late sitting—the child asleep—the unconscious tranquility of Mrs. Clay.

"I could not help thinking, added Col. Benton, how different all that might be the next night."

Mr. Randolph quietly replied, as he looked up from writing his will:

"I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother."

A few minutes after he sent his man servant to the United States Branch Bank to get nine pieces of gold—as scarce a commodity at that day as at present. The man soon returned, saying that the bank had no gold. Instantly the master's shrill voice was heard exclaiming:

"Their name is legion! and they are liars from the beginning! Johnny, bring me my horse."

A few minutes after he was at the bank counter, asking the state of his account. Four thousand dollars was the amount of money which he had in the bank, and he asked for it. The teller took up some packages of bank notes, and politely asked him in what sized notes he would have it.

"I want money!" roared Randolph.

The teller, a little puzzled, said, "You want silver?"

The teller then, lifting some boxes to the counter, asked him in his politest tone:

"Have you a cart, Mr. Randolph, to put it in?"

"That is my business, sir," said the Virginian.

At this moment the cashier came forward and ascertained what Mr. Randolph wanted, and gave him the nine pieces of gold, which he condescended to take, and returned with them to his lodgings. Then he gave Col. Benton a note, requesting him, if he was killed, to feel in his left breeches pocket and take out gold. Three of the pieces were for Col. Benton himself, for a seal, and the other six were to be divided among two other friends for the same purpose.

It was about sunset, in a thick forest on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, the antagonists met to decide their differences by exchanging shots. A pistol was handed to Mr. Randolph, loaded and set with a hair trigger, and it was accidentally discharged while the muzzle was to the ground. Randolph was exceedingly mortified at the accident:

"I protest against that hair trigger," he said.

Mr. Clay instantly remarked: "It was clearly an accident, and every one on the ground confirmed the assertion.

Mr. Randolph, it seems, had changed his mind and was now determined to direct his pistol so as, if possible, to disable his antagonist without doing him any serious injury. He came to this determination after hearing that Mr. Clay objected to the shortness of time allowed by the seconds for firing, saying that he did not think he could discharge his pistol in the time specified. Randolph misunderstood the remark, and considered it indicative of the determination on the part of Mr. Clay to inflict a fatal wound.

"He was determined," he wrote, in a penciled note to Benton, "to get time to kill me. May I not, then disable him? Yes, if I please."

The men were placed, the pistols were discharged. Both were remarkably well aimed, and each bullet came within a few inches of its mark. Col. Benton instantly went forward and offered to mediate between them. Mr. Clay waved his hand as though putting away a trifle, and said:

"This is child's play. I demand another fire."

Mr. Randolph also demanded another exchange of shots. While the pistols were loading Col. Benton took Randolph aside and implored him to consent to an accommodation, but he found him restive and irritable. He evidently regretted having aimed at his antagonist, and he now explained to Col. Benton why he had done so. He declared that he aimed below Mr. Clay's knee. "For, said he "it is no mercy to shoot a man in the knee, and my only object was to disable him." He then added, in the most impressive manner:

"I would not have seen him fall mortally, or even doubtfully wounded, for all the land that is watered by the king of floods and all his tributary streams."

The men were placed a second time, and the word was given to fire. Mr. Clay's bullet passed through Randolph's coat. Randolph raised his pistol, discharged it in the air, and as he hid so, said:

"I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay."

With these words he advanced and offered his hand, which Mr. Clay took with the cordiality which became him.

"You owe me a coat, Mr. Clay," said Randolph, gaily.

"I am glad the debt is no greater," was Mr. Clay's happy reply.

The parties now all returned to the city with light hearts. On reaching his lodgings the eccentric Randolph took the nine pieces of gold from his pocket, and said to the three friends for whom he had designed them:

"Gentlemen, Clay's bad shooting shan't rob you of your seals. I am going to London and will have them made for you."

And so he did, taking great care, too, to get upon them the correct armorial bearings. On the Monday after the duel the antagonists exchanged cards, and they remained on terms of civility during the rest of their lives. Seven years after, when Mr. Clay was in the Senate, and was expected to deliver an important speech, poor Randolph, who was near his end, went to the Senate chamber to hear once more the voice of the great Kentuckian. As Mr. Clay rose to begin his speech, Randolph said:

"Help me up, help me up. I came here to hear that voice."

When the session was over Mr. Clay offered his hand, and they had a brief but cordial interview.

Washington vs. Grant.

From the Israelite.]

Address of the Hebrew Congregations in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Charleston and Richmond, to George Washington, President of the United States:

Sir: It is reserved for you to unite in affection for your character and person every political and religious denomination of men; and in this will the Hebrew congregations aforesaid yield to no class of their fellow-citizens.

We have been hitherto prevented, by circumstances peculiar to our situation, from adding our congratulations to those which the rest of America have offered on your elevation to the chair of the Federal Government. Deign, then, illustrious sir, to accept this our homage.

The wonders which the Lord of Hosts hath worked in the days of our forefathers, have taught us to observe the greatness of His wisdom and His might, throughout the events of the late revolution; and while we humble ourselves at His footstool in thanksgiving and praise for the blessing of His deliverance, we acknowledge you, the leader of the American armies, as His chosen and beloved servant. But not to your sword alone is our present happiness to be ascribed; that, indeed, opened the way to the reign of freedom; but never was it perfectly secure till your hand gave birth to the Federal Constitution; and you renounced the joys of retirement, to seal by your administration in peace what you achieved in war.

To the eternal God, who is thy refuge, we commit in our prayer the care of thy precious life; and when full of years thou shalt be gathered unto the people, thy righteousness shall go before thee, and we shall remember, amidst our regret, "that the Lord hath set apart the godly for himself," whilst thy name and thy virtues will remain an indelible memorial on our minds.

THE ANSWER.

To the Hebrew Congregations in the City of Philadelphia, New York, Charleston and Richmond:

Gentlemen: The liberality of sentiment towards each other which marks every political and religious denomination of men in this country, stands unparalleled in the history of nations.

The affection of such a people is a treasure beyond the reach of calculation; and the repeated proofs which my fellow-citizens have given of their attachment to me and approbation of my doings, form the purest source of my temporal felicity. The affectionate expressions of your address again excite my gratitude, and receive my warmest acknowledgement.

The power and goodness of the Almighty were strongly manifested in the events of our late glorious revolution; and His kind interposition in our behalf has been no less visible in the establishment of our present equal government. In the war He directed the sword; and in peace He has ruled in our councils. My agency in both has been guided by the best intentions and a sense of the duty which I owe my country.

And as my exertions have hitherto been amply rewarded by the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to deserve a continuance of it by my future conduct.

May the same temporal and eternal blessings which you implore for me, rest upon your congregations.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Here is a communication to the same people by Gen. Grant:

HEADQ'RS 13TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, OXFORD, MISS., December 17, 1801.

General Order No. 11.

The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order by post commanders. They will see that all this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters. No passes will be given these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for trade permits.

By order of

Maj.-Gen. GRANT.

Dangers in the Use of Photographic Chemicals.

M. Davanne lately read a paper on this subject before the French Photographic Society, Paris. An unfortunate photographer had been endeavoring to prepare some chloride of gold and potassium, but making some error in mixing or making his solutions, he spoiled them. Upon consulting some one as to how he could get back his gold, he was advised to add ammonia to the solution, instead of the more wise plan of using sulphate of iron, formic acid, or sulphate of soda, etc. Chemical readers would not have added the ammonia, knowing that the dangerous compound known as fulminating gold would be produced; but all photographers are not chemists, though they should be. The poor man added ammonia, and made the explosive compound in considerable quantities. It naturally exploded, and, sad to relate, destroyed one eye completely and injured the sight of the other very seriously, beside other damage.

Among other dangers to which photographers are exposed, is that which arises from the heavy character of the vapor of ether. Although all light may be a long distance away from the bottle from which the ether is being poured, yet the heavy vapor rolls down and over the receiving vessel, and finds its way to the ground like a stream of water; and if there be an open fireplace or furnace near, the draft from it will draw on the stream of ether vapor, and igniting, the flame will run along to the bottle as if along a train of gunpowder, and set fire to the ether in the hands of the operator, probably killing him by burning. Then the mixture of alcohol and ether vapors with atmospheric air forms a mixture as explosive as fire damp, and circumstances may arise in photographic manipulations when this dangerous mixture may be produced.

M. Davanne, who is a professor of chemistry, now proceeded to a practical demonstration of some of the properties of the dangerous substances that photographers might produce in their operations. He had prepared at home some of these, but, as he said, in very minute quantities; for, irrespectively of the danger to himself in making them, and the risk of injury to his audience in exhibiting them, there was the chance of doing some damage and creating a disturbance on the Boulevards as he came with them to the meeting. He took a solution of chloride of gold and added ammonia to it, and showed the precipitate of fulminating gold, which had done so much injury to his correspondent, and taking a minute quantity of it, which he had previously dried, he caused it to explode by merely touching it on a glass plate with a glass rod. A piece of filtering paper, on which was a minute portion, was held over the flame of a spirit lamp and exploded immediately; and a capsule in which was a little was shattered to atoms and scattered over the room.

M. Davanne then called attention to a similar compound of silver, which might be easily produced by an unwary photographer, especially that solutions of oxide of silver in ammonia are now so frequently recommended for photographic purposes. A solution of nitrate of silver in ammonia is harmless (*i. e.*, a solution of oxide of silver and nitrate of ammonia, with excess of ammonia); but if the oxide be precipitated from this solution by caustic potash, a compound is produced of even greater explosive properties than fulminating gold, viz: fulminating silver. This dangerous compound, not content with "going off" when dry, is so unstable that it will detonate under water.

Then, photographers with a smattering of chemistry may know that iodine and iron combine and make iodide of iron without danger, and, by a wrong process of reasoning, may conclude that iodine and ammonia may combine quietly and produce the iodide ammonium for their collodion. Nothing is more fallacious, and now that the ammonio-iodides are again before the photographic public, manipulators who "prepare their own chemicals" will do well to be cautious in mixing iodine and ammonia. This mixture, unless accomplished as recommended by the Rev. J. B. Reade many years ago, will produce an iodide of nitrogen in the form of a brown powder, which is so explosive that if only touched with a feather when dry, will immediately explode.

Another frighful compound of nitrogen is produced whenever nitrogen is passed through a solution of sal ammonia (chloride of ammonium); and although at present photographers are not likely to have anything to do with this fearful compound, M. Davanne wished to point out its properties. It is an oily liquid, and explodes almost without actual touch, smashing lead dishes in which it may be placed and carrying destruction all around. The discoverer was maimed twice with it, other experimenters have not fared much better, and M. Davanne confessed he had never seen the compound, and never wished to do so.

But there is still another compound of silver which is dangerous, and which a photographer might unwittingly produce—the fulminate of silver. If a solution of nitrate of silver containing nitric acid be warmed, and alcohol added, a white precipitate forms, which is the compound in question, and which is very dangerous, as will be conceived when we remember it is that compound to which percussion owe their good qualities, and which, when carelessly handled, not unfrequently will blow up a whole factory, machinery and all. A photographer evaporating to dryness an acid bath which had been in use long, and contained alcohol, might find himself and his dishes elsewhere toward the termination of the boiling down of the solution.

The Sea of Galilee.

As we approached the Sea of Tiberias or Galilee from the North, we were somewhat disappointed in its size, for it then scarcely appeared to be thirteen miles in length and six miles in width. It is so surrounded by hills, however, that its depression makes it appear smaller than it really is. Not a wave disturbed its bosom as it lay in quiet beauty surrounded by the hills or mountains which encompass it. There was no evidence of life visible. Not a sail of the many boats that at one time floated upon its waters could be seen, and of all the flourishing cities that at one time bordered its shores only the forbidding places of Tiberias and Magdala now remain. Not a successor of Peter and Andrew and the many fishermen that once dragged their nets there could be noticed, and it was only after we had walked a long time on the beach that we suddenly came upon three degenerate descendants whose nakedness, like that of Peter's was apparent, but whose modesty did not prompt them, like him, to cast themselves into the water.

Where the Jordan enters the sea it is quite broad, and then gradually widens until near Tiberias, when it again contracts until the place where that river leaves it for the Dead Sea. It is, consequently, somewhat of an oval form, or egg shaped, as it may be most forcibly expressed, and it is of a greenish tinge. On the right shore, as you look from Capernaum, the ground rises to a considerable altitude, but is somewhat broken, and in some places there are little plains or tracts reaching from the water to these elevations, which are quite precipitous. The first object that attracts attention is the Plain of Gennesaret, with its verdure and fertility, and here and there little clusters of trees. Some attempts at civilization could be noticed, but only partial attempts, for the greater portion of it lies idle and profitless. Just at the end of Gennesaret, and on the coast, is the little village of Magdala, known as the birth place of Mary Magdalene, out of whom seven devils were cast. Judging from the character of the village, which consists of a score or two of miserable huts, and the odor which arises from its filth, there could with great propriety be a greater number of devils cast forth there even at this day.

Further on and the battlements of Tiberias can be seen, and the minarets rising above the collection of buildings; a little more distant are the warm baths which were famous even in the days of Roman occupation. To the left of us from our standpoint, and very near at hand, the rank vegetation and the scattered ruins tell Bethsaida and Chorazin, against which cities the Savior pronounced such fearful judgments, and but a short distance beyond the Jordan enters the sea of Galilee. "On the other side" the mountains rise to a greater altitude, and are barren and entirely destitute of vegetation. They seem to rise quite abruptly, and are broken by frequent ravines. Along the range there is pointed out the same "steep places" where the whole herd of swine, after the devil had entered into them, ran violently down into the sea and perished in the waters. If we but partially turn about, the rounded hills of Bashan can be seen, and there, too, is snow-clad Hermon towering in all its grandeur, and which seem to have followed us ever since we intruded upon its snows in examining the ruins of the many temples which cluster about its summit.

This, then, is the Sea of Galilee, as it appears from the elevation which marks the site of Capernaum, and as we looked so long upon it from amidst the ruins of that ancient city on one pleasant afternoon. Though the splendid cities that once thronged its shores had most fearfully realized the judgments pronounced by the Savior, and though the sails that at one time dotted its waters had all disappeared, yet we could not but think that the sea itself still remains, and the mountains still rise in their majesty, and in fact the whole natural features are just the same as when our Savior looked upon them.

The Trades of Animals.

The following observations which we copy verbatim from an "Old Curiosity Shop," have reference to animals, and exhibit their at least apparent knowledge of the sciences; also their professions, occupations and enjoyments: Bees are geometricians—their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material to have the largest sized spaces and least possible loss of interstice. So also is the ant lion—his funnel shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skillful artist of our species, with the aid of the best instruments. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithemetician; so also is the crow, the wild turkey and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator—he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs his anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder and woodcutter—he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer—he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East India ants are horticulturists—they make mushrooms upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The bird ploceus textor is a weaver—he weaves a web to make his nest. The primia is a tailor—he sews the leaves together to make his nest. The squirrel is a ferryman—with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals and many others are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants have regular day laborers. The monkey is a rope dancer. The association of beavers present us with a model of republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of patriarchal government. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leaders. Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.

—The London local postoffice is one of the best conducted institutions in the world. It employs 1152 letter-carriers, who distributed 76,000,000 letters in 1863, and in 1868 it is estimated will deliver 90,000,000; that is, 1,730,000 letters per week, and 288,000 per day. Carriers are paid about twenty-five shillings per week, nearly $8 75, and the expense of the department is estimated at £120,000. The net profit amounts to nearly £900,000, or two millions of our money.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

ENIGMAS.

[SOLUTION NEXT SUNDAY.]

1.

I cannot call the sea my home,
Nor do I live in air,
Nor do I o'er the green earth roam,
Yet love the sunshine fair;
I have no bed whereon I lie,
And yet I oft repose,
And when I sleep I never think
Of pulling off my clothes.
I have no wings, nor wool, nor hair,
But I've a famous coat
Which fits me nicely everywhere,
And wraps around my throat;
I'm oft invited by mankind
Some dainty bit to eat;
Though first at dinners I ne'er find
The richest dish a treat.

2.

Once there was launched a gallant ship—
No helm or mast had she;
She bore no anchor to let slip—
She sailed not on the briny sea;
And yet the waves she floated on
Were vaster than the ocean deep,
And though no canvas pressed her on,
She did her voyage safely keep.
When that her crew again did land,
'Twill seem most strange to find
They had no wish to meet the band
Of friends they grieved to leave behind.

3.

I am a word—a little word—
And what I am pray guess;
By me the great and stately lord
Would lose his haughtiness.
Of late in my way much has been
By skillful workmen done,
And most of you have over me
Enjoyed a rapid run.
Now find me out, nor long about
This little quibble stay;
You see me both in-doors and out,
For certain, every day.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHELSEA, July 4, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I perused with much pleasure the communication of Mr. Geo. W. Gift, giving his practice and results in the culture of the early Goodrich potato. You will remember the specimens I furnished you, and which were noticed by you in the APPEAL of the 30th April. The largest of that handfull was four and a half inches in circumference, and taken from the hill on the *sixtieth* day after they were planted. Since then I have observed their progress with no little interest. I took no especial pains in their planting or in cultivation. The soil in my garden was in very good condition; I had it spaded Christmas week, just before the big snow fell. Previous to respading in February, gave it a light dressing of stable manure. Planted in hills about two and a half feet apart each way, but which I found was too close, as I was scant of earth to hill up. Holes were made six inches deep, one-third filled with well rotted manure, on which the potatoes were laid, eyes up (when cut), usually two halves or one whole potato to the hill. Then covered with earth, leaving the entire surface after planting quite level. All the potatoes I planted in this patch would size with guinea and hen's eggs—the largest were cut in half, the smallest put in whole. Planted part on the 22d and part on the 25th February. First came up between the 15th and 20th March. Hoed them on the 30th. Heavy frost on 8th April, which nipped their tops considerably. Hilled them up in ridges about the 17th of April, which was the last work done on them.

Now for results. First potatoes found, as above stated, on sixtieth day. On the seventieth day "grabbled" eleven potatoes from a hill, large enough to eat—a nice little mess for my family. On 22d May, just three months from time of planting, I "grabbled" from about —— hills a bushel and a half of marketable potatoes (from size of walnuts up to that of duck eggs), which sold readily for three dollars a bushel to a dealer. His only complaint was that I didn't have more to sell him. On July 1st I dug several hills. One hill, from which ten eatable potatoes had been grabbled in May, yielded sixteen, weighing full *four pounds*, running from the size of hen eggs (none smaller) up to that of goose eggs, the largest weighing ten ounces. Another hill, which had not been grabbled, turned out seventeen potatoes of same average size, weighing also full four pounds. Another yielded nineteen weighing three and a half pounds. The seed in these hills were of the Goodrich variety, but of *Western* growth last year, as Mr. Craig informed me. Landreth's Goodrich, in rows adjoining, yielded thus: first hill, twenty-six potatoes, weighing three pounds; second hill, twenty-nine, weighing same; third hill, thirty-seven, weighing three pounds eight ounces—the largest was of duck egg size, but the greater number small, from walnut size down to that of a large plum. I have one hill that is a curiosity. In May nineteen were grabbled from it, in June twelve, on 1st July four, none less than a large walnut; and one of the stalks, which I am taking especial care of, when the earth is removed resembles a bunch of grapes, more then a dozen small ones being clustered around it.

Respectfully, J. P. PRESCOTT.

P. S.—Opened four more hills this morning; two yielded four pounds each, the other two over three pounds each. The four largest from these hills weigh three pounds, next four two pounds.

J. P. P.

ISRAELITES are constantly subjected to the charge that they do not consider themselves permanent citizens of the country where they reside, but that they are awaiting the coming of a temporal Messiah, who will establish the nation in Palestine. This charge was denied by Rabbi Lilienthal at the recnt laying of the corner-stone of a house of worship for Israelites at Cincinnati. Dr. Lilienthal said: "America is our Palestine; here is our Zion and Jerusalem; Washington and the signers of the glorious Declaration of Independence, of universal human rights, liberty and happiness, are our Messiah; and the time when their doctrines will be recognized and carried into effect all over the world is the time so hopefully foretold by our great prophets. When men will live together united in brotherly love, peace, justice and mutual benevolence, then the Messiah has come indeed, and the Spirit of the Lord will have been revealed to all his creatures."

MARSHAL NARVAEZ, the late Prime Minister of Spain, who recently died, it is asserted, was probably one of the worst men who ever lived, even in Spain, and that is saying much. He was married to a noble French lady, who brought him a large dowry. He spent the fortune and then drove his wife from his house, having ill-treated her from the honeymoon. He amassed a large fortune by corruption, and on dying left his wife nothing. The widow has appealed to Queen Isabella for redress, but her Majesty has merely replied to the much wronged lady that she is entitled to the pension accorded to a Marshal's widow ($1000), and that is all.

—The tobacco crop of Virginia is unusually backward, and is suffering greatly from the fly.

LOVE AND LIQUOR.

A Tragedy of Indian Life.

The following story, from the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, reads like a romance of Cooper's, condensed, but is said to be a record of *facts* gathered by a gentleman who is collecting material for a history of the upper Mississippi valley:

"A party of thirty Winnebagoes came down from the late scalp dance at which the tribe was gathered on the Trempeleau river, in the North, and encamped on French's Island, in the Mississippi river, just above the St. Paul Railroad Depot at LaCrosse.

"The band was under the control of a well-known chief of the Winnebagoes named Wau-kee-se-hoong-er-er, or Snake Chief, who had two wives, Se-es-ka and He-nee-kee. Se-es-ka was about thirty years of age, graceful in appearance, with a pleasant look and an interesting face. With the whites she was a favorite, while with the Winnebagoes she was looked upon very kindly—indeed, adored with all the ardor of Indian fervor. Snake Chief was a noted warrior of the Winnebagoes, and was very much liked by his tribe. He was a powerful and brawny fellow, and when sober, was peaceful and good-natured; when drunk, he was ugly and disagreeable. One of his favorite pastimes, when in this condition, was beating his wives.

"On Friday last Snake Chief returned to his wigwam drunk. Se-es-ka was in the wigwam, and the chief commenced beating her over the head and shoulders. Driven to desperation and unable longer to stand his brutality, Se-es-ka drew her knife and stabbed the chief twice, the blade penetrating the heart of the warrior who died instantly while the first notes of the death song were on his lips. The affair at once created a sensation among the Winnebagoes, who did not know how to act. They loved their chief, and they loved their chieftain's wife. It is a well-known 'regulation' among the Indians that when a man is slain, a relative must avenge his death by taking the life of the slayer. Se-es-ka knew this. Some of the Winnebagoes urged her to fly, but she would not. With true Indian resignation, she folded her blanket about her and sat down in her wigwam, facing the door, and awaited her avenger. It was believed by many that He-nee-kee, the younger and favorite wife, would be the avenger, but she seems to have had no such intention. She mourned the loss of her husband, but took no steps further than to send a runner up the Trempeleau where Snake Chief's relatives were, to notify them of what had taken place. Meanwhile Se-es-ka sat in her cabin chanting the death song, stoically indifferent to what was going on about her, and only talking when questions were asked her.

"On Sunday morning an Indian from Trempeleau made his appearance in camp. He was known as Chan-no-nega, and had evidently traveled without halting since he learned of the death of Snake Chief. Entering the camp, without a word, he walked solemnly to the place where the body of Snake Chief lay, took a long look at it, and then turned sullenly away. Nobody spoke to him, yet all watched with interest his movements. Deliberately loading his gun with buckshot, he uninterruptedly walked deliberately to the wigwam where Se-es-ka sat, she having remained there since the murder, took one look at the woman, who loudly chanted the death song. Not a muscle of the woman's face moved to denote that she labored under any excitement, but she sat there quietly and calmly, her eyes moving upwards, and her voice, as the uncouth song escaped her lips, steady and firm. She knew that the avenger was before her—that in another moment her spirit would leave its frail tenement of clay, and seek that of the chief who had gone before her; yet no look or sign indicated that she feared the fate. Such is Indian stoicism and indifference.

"The eyes of the two did not meet. In the face of Chan-no-ne-ga there was a look of mingled hate and revenge. Deliberately he raised his musket to his shoulder—deliberately he aimed it at the woman's head—coolly he fired. The report rang out through the Indian camp—the smoke cleared away—Se-es-ka still sat there, her blanket about her, her arms folded—but one side of her head was blown completely away—her spirit fled, and the code of Indian justice was satisfied—Wau-kee-se-hoong-er-er was avenged.

"The murderer, with just a look to satisfy him that his work had been well done, shouldered his musket and walked deliberately out of the camp. Nobody spoke to him—nobody offered any interference, and stepping into his canoe he paddled to the shore and disappeared in the woods, leaving the Winnebagoes stupefied."

A Literary Quarrel.

It is rare that literary partnerships work well. The latest one, that of Charles Reade and Boucicault, has ended in a quarrel. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus tells the story:

"The partnership between the two was originally formed for what may be called commercial purposes. Mr. Reade could command a high price for a novel, and of the novel he was to be the author. Mr. Boucicault could command a high price for a play, and was to dramatize the novel when written. The novel appeared by installments in *Once a Week*, floating the new series of that periodical into prosperous seas, and creating an undoubted sensation. Presently Mr. Boucicault sent word to Mr. Reade that he wanted to furnish part of the text. Mr. Reade assented. Mr. Boucicault wrote two numbers. When the first had been printed and the second was partly in type, the publishers of *Once a Week* notified Mr. Reade that their contract for a novel was with him and not with Mr. Boucicault, to write it; that they should decline to print any more copy supplied by the latter, or to pay Mr. Reade, unless Mr. Reade wrote his own novel. Thus entreated, he resumed his pen, and the whole book is in fact his, a few chapters excepted. Naturally, Mr. Boucicault was offended, but chose to be offended with the wrong person: with Mr. Reade instead of with Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, the publishers of *Once a Week*. He broke off all relations with Mr. Reade, set himself to work to dramatize the novel, refused to allow Mr. Reade to see any part of his work or to consult with him, and finally announced the drama of "Foul Play" for production at the Holborn Theater sooner than it could possibly be completed in *Once a Week*. Mr. Reade thereupon made another drama for himself out of his own novel, and brought it out at the theater in Leeds. This latter I have not seen. Mr. Boucicault's is thoroughly bad. Mr. Boucicault has been in such a hurry to put his piece on the stage that he has taken little care of plot or character. The play can hardly be intelligible to one who has not read the novel, and is extremely uninteresting to one who has."

Two strange creatures were recently discovered on the rocks by the commander of the British frigate Shearwater during its passage through the Straits of Magellan. These wild men were at first taken for Patagonians, but on nearing them, however, they turned out to be two Englishmen, who had formed part of the crew of the Chanticleer. Being sent on shore, the bad weather prevented them from regaining their vessel, and they were cast on the Patagonian coast. They had existed for six weeks on mussels picked from the rocks, and when discovered were covered with snow. Hourly expecting death, they had join[illegible] sworn that the survivor should not eat the other.

EDUDATIONAL.

Macon Masonic College,

SITUATED seven miles north of La'ayette Depot, M. and C. R. R., in a healthy village, Macon, Tenn., resumes on 3d Monday July, tendering preparatory review for the new scholastic session, to be opened on 1st Monday in September. Thorough collegiate course taught by an able and experienced faculty. Board per month, $15; Tuition, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8. Dr. G. T. HUNTER, Pres't Board.

I. L. MURRAH, Secretary. jy9 1w

MEMPHIS FEMALE COLLEGE

BY a recent arrangement several schools, be with a number of the most successful teachers in the city, have been merged into the Memphis Female College. Mrs. M. A. E. Morgan, of the Lee Academy, will be the principal instructress, and she is authorized to collect all current fees during the ensuing scholastic year, and receipt officially for the same.

C. G. MACPHERSON,
President and Agent College.

MEMPHIS, July 8, 1868.

In accordance with the arrangement above mentioned, which includes the Lee Academy and the schools of Miss Sallie Cornelius and Mrs. Ellen Richardson, I shall organize the forms for the ensuing Scholastic Year, in the Memphis Female College, on TUESDAY, September 1, 1868. The faculty in full, and other particulars, will be announced at an early day. jy9 M. A. E. MORGAN, Principal.

LEDDI

SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The APPEAL, the largest and cheapest weekly paper in Tennessee, will be sent to subscribers for the ensuing four months, as a Campaign paper, at the very low rates given below.

As a Campaign paper, the APPEAL will make its readers acquainted with all current political events, and whatever else may be of interest. It will express its own opinions fully and freely as heretofore, and continue to observe the rules of conduct that have always governed it. It has no new professions to make.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN APPEAL

Will be supplied to Clubs for the four ensuing months:

5 copies for	$ 5 00
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A copy gratis will be sent to the friend who sends us a Club at these rates.

The Daily paper will be sent to Clubs at $3 for four months.

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The Shelby County Democratic Club

Meets at the Democratic Head-quarters every Saturday Evening, and is called to order precisely at half-past 8 o'clock.

President.—ALBERT PIKE.

Vice-Presidents.—W. T. Avery, John Dawson, M. Magevenev, jr., M. D. L. Stewart, A. E. Frankland, J. W. Leftwich and F. L. Warner.

Recording Secretary.—W. O. Lofland.

Corresponding Secretary—Minor Merriwether.

Treasurer.—Major J. J. Murphy.

Democratic Clubs established elsewhere in the State are invited to correspond with the Shelby County Club, for co-operation and concerted action.

SACRED HISTORY.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST SUNDAY'S APPEAL.]

Nations vaguely admit that there is a God, to whom they ascribe their victories, and whom they expect their Kings and Presidents occasionally to mention with reverential air; while they walk in the ways of oppression, rapine, selfishness, and unholy ambition. Individuals imagine that it is enough to "do the religion," by punctual attendance in full dress at the church, one day in seven, to hear the Preacher ply what they regard as his peculiar trade; but to recognize the fact that God actually lives, by obeying the laws of Deity, loving their neighbor as themselves, forgiving their enemies, feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, refraining from unfair advantages in trading, living and toiling for others more than for themselves, doing unto others that which they would wish these to do unto them, ceasing to make profit out of the needs and distresses of others and of the country,—these are modes of recognition of the Divine Presence which they decline to recognize as in any degree necessary—to themselves, at least, if not to other men.

So it is that true Religion, the true and real service of the Temple dies out, and is succeeded by formulas and ceremonies and shows; that rites are regarded as sufficient for salvation, or, at least, as enough by way of precaution; and that a false Prophet in the pulpit, professional singers from theatres and operas in the choirs, curtained and cushioned pews, and full-dress and vanity, with listless inattention, have succeeded to the simple worship of the Apostles, and of the persecuted in the catacombs of Rome, and to the conscientious and constant performance of duty.

Strange, indeed, how little influence the creed has on the conduct! Let us, to exemplify this, borrow somewhat that we have read:

"When the old sophists and wisdom-lovers had ceased to make men wise as Socrates, dutiful as Cato, hopeful as Plato, and the world had cast off the old skin of belief, and had contrived no other in its place, there arose the Star of Bethlehem. The Persians looked for a Hero-Redeemer, the Romans for Marcellus, the Hebrews for an anointed, conquering King; but only the shepherds of the hills sang the true King-Hymn when he came. The expected Conqueror was but a Martyr; and he delivered his disciples for ten generations to fire, sword, torture and temptation. 'I come not to bring peace upon the earth,' he said, 'but the sword;' and the footsteps of Christianity, in all except its earliest centuries, have been followed by rivers of blood. Terror spread his wings over this Church, till the old Roman Eagle tore him from his place, and Christianity sat on the throne of the West and East. Now, surely, the promised reign of universal love hath come! Read the record of Christian philosophy, the condensed code of Christian law and practice,—a work no thicker than your thumb, yet full of wisdom, power, charity, and the service of perfect freedom;—the new law of Love, Mercy and Toleration; the ending and repeal of the law of Fear.

"Hath that reign come? Read the story of the first Christian Emperor, and shut the book. The Christians are no better than the Heathens: nay, they *are* Heathens still. Julian, called the Apostate, a tolerant philosopher, thought so too, as he flew on his fleet horse from Britain to the throne of the Bosphorus, through the thick German forests, to reinstate the old bishop.

"When these forests also sent out their conquerers, and the first Rome fell before them; and chaos came again, another bold hand restored the Empire and the Church. The Barbarian world took up Christianity with their swords. Do the swords bring the reign of peace? Read the story of that Emperor and of his successors, and shut the book again.

"The foremost Christian Priest himself becomes a king, with all the courtly appendages of Pride and Power. The world was then cast in the feudal mould: the Pope became a Suzerain of spiritual manors, and his priestly military, stationed like the constables in every Township, herded in monastic garrisons, were enlisted for life, and served him well. The success was too great, and the conqueror was too secure. Was there peace in Christendom? Read the history of any ten years of those centuries, and shut the book again. There was spiritual peace, that is, a single creed; but, like the elder Romans, the Popes created a Solitude, and called it peace.

"Then another king of Thought arose, a king of another Stamp,—LUTHER, and erected a rival Republic. Then began the great Christian Civil Wars, with their martyrdoms and massacres. At last the two Camps divided Europe between them, and the sword was sheathed; but there was no real peace; the war of hate and words was wilder than ever: strife between the old Camps, and also in each Camp against itself. In one, union covers the surface; but the great fire-gulfs are visible below the crust. In the other, disunion severs the living, and would also sever the dead, in their still graves, with durable words of division. And so the scoffers ask scornfully, "*When will the Church become Christian?*"—and send, in their days of remorse, like Alexander, not for the Priests, but for the Sophists, to cheer them."

So likewise the service dies out in the Temple of Freedom. The Levites go, in despair, each to his farm; and strange guests enter into and inhabit the chambers. As we said before, the Constitution of a Republic is but the agreement of the People, their declaration of intention to lead the national life in a particular manner. They will do so for a little while; but always, after a little while, the bargain is broken, or its terms are tacitly modified. The letter remains; but that represented by the letter, the spirit and meaning, is perverted by fraud, or altered by practice or construction. "Nations," it has been said, "are continually changing their skin; while the form and figure still remain. Even these too will change in time. The nation that would continue must look well to the small seeds that are ever spreading in the earth. The wheat will have but its fifty- or sixty-fold of increase; but the evil weeds have their thousands, and in the next generation their millions. The usurping dandelion holds his globe of seed in his hand, as the crowned kings hold the ball of Empire. The weeds are ever ready to choke the grain and flowers."

When there are old customs, these for a time make the laws; but in a young country there are none, or if there are, they soon become as odious as old fashions. The State that began with simplicity, severity, economy and honesty, will in the second generation have naturalized all the habits of older countries, and all the basenesses of Oriental Courts. Moses had been dead but a few years, when the appointed Feast of Arbours was disused in Israel; and the old Law was, afterwards, often forgotten during whole generations.

He whom all the men we meet profess to believe in as the Saviour and Redeemer, and his word the very Word of God, said that one must love his neighbor as himself. What bond or oath could be invented, sacred or solemn enough to make the men of our time obey this Commandment? What hope of reward or fear of punishment in a future life will now restrain men from making gain at the expense of others, from insincere and unfair dealing? How often will you find one who will not, if he can, avail himself of your necessities, of your inexperience, of your unsuspecting confidence, to drive a hard bargain with you, selling to you for too much, or buying from you for too little, and then meeting you with the same air of friendship, in society, the Church or the Lodge, amazed if you are indignant at the imposition.

The usurers, whom Nehemiah chided and shamed into generosity, did no more. They were shrewd and sharp, and had money to loan, and the people were in need, and constrained to agree to the terms demanded. They but loaned out their own, at interest, on mortgages and other security. They had not even ousted the possessors. They had discovered a laudable mode of increasing their capital, while they slept. All had been openly and fairly conducted, and the law was on their side. They were eminently respectable men, nobles and priests, as acceptable in the society of Jerusalem, as those who thrived by speculating during our civil war, trading with the enemy, or sucking the life-blood of the South, and enriched by plundering the Treasury or the Commissariat. Probably many of them were pillars of the Church, as cotton-thieves and other knaves are now pillars of the State. But Nehemiah said of all these legitimate operations: "It is not good, that ye do: ought ye not to walk in the fear of God? Restore the lands, and part of the interest ye have exacted."

It is not merely fanciful to say that the Book of Nehemiah teaches the great lesson of sympathy with the common people; the recognition of those who toil, as brethren, to whom in great emergencies the country must look for its salvation; willingness to share their burthens; exertion to elevate them in their own opinion, and rescue them from the power of pernicious advisers and false friends; and the conviction that in the humblest homes and under the coarsest robes, there beat warm, generous, even heroic hearts. If national disaster and affliction can but convince us of this, the discipline we undergo will not have been in vain.

Nehemiah, the Persian Noble, toiled, not only with brain but hands, and liberally contributed his means to gird Jerusalem again with her walls. Woman also undoubtedly performed her part. She is always less selfish, more abiding in love, more true, more patient, more instinctively right, than man. It never was known that the women of a land were not patriotic and loyal. The Carthagenian women not only contributed their jewels, for the defence of the city, as the Hebrew women did when Titus besieged Jerusalem, but even their hair, the pride of woman, to manufacture ropes for the machines of war. We all know what heroic deeds the women and girls of Spain performed, at Zaragoza and Gerona, where the mantilla floated everywhere among the bayonets. Boadicea, Jeanne d' Arc, Maria Theresa, Madame Roland, Lady Jane Grey, Zenobia Queen of Palmyra, Hypatia the Alexandrian martyr of the Platonic philosophy, Marguerite d' Angouleme, sister of Francis the First,—these are among the noble names of History.

JAS. GALLATIN, son of Albert Gallatin, whose name is so honorably connected with the early financial history of this country, has just resigned the presidency of the Gallatin National Bank at New York, which he had held for thirty years.

THE Marquis de Caux, Patti's husband, or affianced, and the hero of many a questionable transaction during the last ten or fifteen years, has got himself into trouble again. He won large stakes at the last Imperial races, and is charged now with having brought about the victory of his favorite horse by very foul means.

THE New Orleans *Times* of the 9th says: Gangs of lazy, idle, vagabond negroes continue to hang around the Crow Roost, where the Legislature is in session, and cumber the streets thereunto adjacent. The cause of the assemblage is almost as much a matter of wonder to strangers as it is of disgust to the citizens. One of the former, who had his curiosity aroused at the sight yesterday, ventured to inquire what they were all doing there, but was assured it was all right, they were all s(c)ent to the Legislature.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The *Lanterne* says that one thousand million francs is an awful big price for the people to pay for getting a gullible Austrian Archduke shot in Mexico.

—An enterprising lady in Paris hires babies, which she rents out, handsomely dressed up, to members of the *demimonde*, it being fashionable for the latter to drive out in the Bois de Boulogne with their little ones. Twenty francs an hour are charged for the poor worms thus rented out.

—The Cracow *Czas*, a paper published in the Polish language, speaks in a rather ill-natured manner of Russia and America. "See," it says, "the Muscovite barbarian arm in arm with the Republican strumpet of the United States. Which of the two is more worthy of loathing and contempt?" The editor of the *Czas* used to be a reporter of the New York *Herald* and a clerk at the New York customhouse.

—At one of the last sittings of the Austrian Reichsrath there transpired a very tumultuous scene in consequence of Representative Rechbauer's disparaging remarks on the Austrian army. "Since 1848 two thousand million florins have been spent for the Austrian army," he exclaimed; "and what has been the result? Nothing. The army is unable to protect the Austrian territory." "It is false!" cried an officer sitting on one of the benches on the right. "False!" exclaimed Rechbauer, "why, could we not see the Prussian helmets from the spire of St. Stephen's? And that in spite of our alliances, and in a struggle with a power inferior to us in strength! Think of it, gentlemen, two thousand millions for such an army!" Loud cheers and hisses burst forth, and the speaker was unable to proceed for several minutes.

—French newspaper men remember no such sudden success as that of Henri de Rochefort's *Lanterne*, considering that the whole paper is written by the editor, that not a sou is spent for advertising, and that the Minister of the Interior has forbidden the newsdealers in the *kiosks* to sell it. Of the second number 80,000 copies were sold on Saturday afternoon in Paris. When the aforementioned order of the Minister of the Interior was promulgated, the Paris retail booksellers ordered 30,000 copies more. Of the third number, 70,000 copies were sold two hours after it was out. This extraordinary success is achieved by M. de Rochefort's touching with his dreadfully sharp pen the sorest spots of Bonapartism, which all the other newspapers have hitherto studiously refrained from alluding to. For instance, he shows that Maupas and Persigny, both leading Imperialists, originally assumed titles of nobility without any right to do so whatever. He says Persigny is a heavy burden to the French taxpayers, and calls his well-known letters to the *Patric* the blight of impudence in a man who admitted before the Chamber of Peers that he would have murdered a poor Donanier lieutenant at the *fiasco* of the Boulogne expedition but for the cowardice of the latter. He alludes again and again to the doubts concerning the legitimacy of Napoleon's birth, and says that the discrimination at the French Mairies in favor of legitimate children, which are registered there for two francs, while seven francs and a half are charged for registering illegitimate children, is utterly inexplicable in an age which has so many illegitimate children flourishing in eminent positions. He asks, also, why the equestrian statue of the Duke of Orleans, which used to adorn the place in front of the Louvre, is hidden in a miserable court yard at Versailles, to which nobody is admitted. He relates, also, that Charles Boissonnier, last winter, asked permission of the Minister of Public Instruction to deliver a few public lectures on the modern French drama, and that M. Duruy granted the request on condition that the lecturer should never once mention Victor Hugo's name, which the lecturer positively refused to promise. The foolish articles on the death of Napoleon's favorite dog Nero, which appeared in the semi-official papers, are ridiculed by the following item: "Nero, the Emperor's dog, has left extensive 'memoirs;' for reasons which it is not difficult to comprehend, these posthumous memoirs will not be published until sixty years after Nero's death."

TEXAS.

—The Henderson *Times* says that a splendid rain fell in that vicinity, on the 2d, insuring a good crop of corn, and also of cotton, if the worm don't interfere.

—The Jeffersonville *Times* says: We were pleased, on Monday last, to meet and renew our acquaintance with Gen. Dabney H. Maury, one of the heroes of the "Lost Cause," and to find him so genial, buoyant, and young looking. He left on Wednesday morning for Western Texas. We wish him a long career of health, usefulness, and prosperity.

—We are requested by the citizens, six miles north of Hickory Hill, to notify the public, that the men concerned in the shooting of D. H. Richardson, of that place, are now at large. When last seen it was supposed they were on their way to Arkansas, and are being pursued by determined men. These men,—Wyatt and son,—as before stated, are men of notorious character. L. D. Wyatt is a large compact man of about five feet eight or nine inches in height, gray half and blue eyes, of a slovenly appearance, and generally wears a leather belt over his coat. His son, Edmond Wyatt, is of about the same height, dark hair and blue eyes, and of a bilious complexion.—*Jeffersonville Times.*

—The cattle ranche of King & Kennedy, thirty-five miles northwest of Corpus Christi, will give some idea of the stock business of Texas. They have 18,000 or 20,000 beeves. They have also a large stock of horses, mules, sheep, and goats. They own, in one body, twenty-five leagues of land.—*Texas Farmer.*

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

—Persons who wear kid gloves in hot weather, and who perspire freely, will find that injury to the gloves will be prevented by applying ordinary corn starch to their hands (dry) before drawing on their gloves.

—Humboldt regards the climate of the Caspian Sea as the most salubrious in the world. Here he found the most delicious fruits that he saw during his travels, and such was the purity of the air that polished steel would not tarnish even by night exposure.

—By means of the electric light a piece of glass can be made to throw a perfectly black shadow. This will be the result provided the two surfaces through which the ray passes are not perfectly parallel, the deepness of the shadow depending upon the variation.

—During a thunder storm at Birmingham, England, meteoric stones from one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch long, and about half those dimensions in thickness, fell in immense quantities in various parts of the town.

—A Mr. Payen is reported in an English exchange as favoring the process of superficial carbonization of timber, as known and practised by the Romans. He recommends that the whole surface of ships should be carbonized, and for this purpose suggests the use of the gas blow-pipe, or when gas is not at hand a blow-pipe and lamp fed with heavy petroleum oils. The carbonization of wood exposed to wet is no doubt useful. It has been employed for many years for preserving fence posts, but it would be rather expensive to apply the process to the hull of a ship as proposed.

SOME of the German railroad companies employ good looking and respectable young ladies at their ticket and freight officers, and the railroad managers say that the change is a most pleasant and profitable one. The young ladies are most conscientious, and quarrels which, as long as men were employed, occurred very frequently at the ticket offices, have now entirely ceased.

AT AURORA, Ind., on Wednesday, Capt. Thomas Owens shot his wife at the house of his mother-in-law. The ball entered her head, and proved fatal in an hour. Owens immediately drew another pistol and shot himself and died instantly. The parties have not been living together for some time owing to family difficulties.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, July 10.—Gov. Bullock has informed the Legislature that by orders of Gen. Meade they will not be recognized as a loyal body until they have expelled all members ineligible under the Omnibus bill. He suggested a committee by both Houses that they may be able to purge themselves of such members. The suggestion was accepted, and each appointed a committee to look into the matter.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 11.—Mexican dates to the 4th state that Estrada had burned and sacked the town of Ville de Valle. Gen. Galborg had been executed.

A brother of Miramon has been imprisoned for having reactionary documents in his possession.

Capeda has been reinstated as Governor of Yucatan.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The committee designated by the National Democratic Convention to present the nomination to the candidates, did so at Tammany Hall last evening. General Morgan, chairman, made the formal tender to Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair. Seymour accepted the nomination, stating that the resolutions were in accordance with his wishes. He said from the evidence everywhere shown Democracy would triumph at the next election.

Gen. Blair accepted the Vice Presidential nomination, pledging himself to adhere to the principles enunciated in the platform.

An enthusiastic meeting was held outside the hall, which was addressed by Seymour, Cox, Blair and others, all foreshadowing the triumph of the Democracy.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Executive Committee organized yesterday, with McQuaid as chairmain. Blair's nomination was entirely satisfactory; Seymour's was openly condemned. Registers show 7300 names, whereof over 100 are naval officers.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons a pension to Gen. Napier was voted. He was also made a Peer, under title of Lord Napier, of Magdala.

LONDON, July 11.—The London papers generally consider the Democratic nominations as unfavorable to the soldiers. The *Standard* thinks the most sanguine Democrat may well doubt if Seymour can defeat the most popular American warrior.

The *News* says defeat is certain to follow the selection of so weak a candidate as Seymour.

The *Herald* treats the coming contest as a foregone conclusion, and thinks Grant's popularity would elect him in any event.

MADRID, July 11.—The Generals recently arrested here for political causes have been banished to the Canary Islands.

BERLIN, July 11.—By virtue of the provisions of the treaty recently concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States, this Government has stayed all prosecutions against adopted citizens of America of German birth, and those who have been sentenced to imprisonment will be released forthwith.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Edmunds' bill, excepting from the electoral college the States lately in rebellion, and not now represented in Congress, passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 5—a party vote, except Henderson, who voted with the Democrats.

The President has accepted the resignation of Brig. Gen. R. K. Scott, of the Bureau, who is now Governor of South Carolina.

The Ordnance Committee are maturing a report relating to alleged frauds in the ordnance department, and will soon present it to the House. The report will censure the removal of Gen. Dwyer, chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing that in accordance with an act of Congress, North Carolina having ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, is admitted to all the rights belonging to one of the States of the Union.

The President also states that certified copies of the action of the Florida Legislature ratifying the same Amendment, have been received, but such action having taken place before the passage of the act of Congress, making it incumbent on him to issue a proclamation to that effect. He confines his proclamation to North Carolina.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—In the Senate yesterday a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee from both Houses to investigate the late election, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to the Legislature, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill was introduced in the House prohibiting any distinction on account of color, race or previous condition, in any public conveyance or place of business where license is required, under a penalty of $500 and imprisonment for one year.

The Governor was yesterday notified that the Legislature had ratified the 14th amendment, and the Police Commissioner bill.

The five Commissioners appointed by the Governor were confirmed by the Senate the day previous to the notification of the signing the bill creating them, and entered upon their duties yesterday.

A petition was presented to the House yesterday from Madison Wells, asking for payment of his salary as Governor, from the time of his surpecedure by the military authorities until H. C. Warmouth was inducted as civil Governor. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill was also introduced vesting the exclusive control of the public schools of New Orleans in seventeen Directors, to be appointed by the Governor. All the legislation is already enacted which proposes stifling the municipal government of all control of city affairs. It takes effect immediately after its passage.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A joint resolution restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Arkansas, was passed.

The bill to reduce and fix the military on a peace establishment was then taken up, and the action of last night adopting Butler's amendment to the fourth section, reducing the number of Major-Generals to three, was rescinded. The fifth section was amended by reducing the number of Brigadier-Generals to six, after March 31, 1869. The eighth section was amended by reducing the incumbents of the offices of Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Chief of Ordnance, Paymaster-General, Surgeon-General, and Bureau of Military Justice, to the rank and pay of a Colonel of cavalry. All staff officers are reduced by one grade. The staff in the quartermaster's and ordnance departments were also reduced one-half in number. The staff of the Bureau of Military Justice was also reduced.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back, with the Senate's amendments, the joint resolution excluding from the Electoral College the States lately in rebellion, which was read—the army bill having been temporarily laid aside. The amendments are as follows: To strike out the words "and which States are not now represented in Congress," and insert the following: "Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any State which was represented in Congress in 1867." After an exciting debate, the amendments were agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

Schenck said the Committee on Ways and Means had gone over fifty-two of the 152 amendments of the Senate to the Tax bill, and he suggested that the House accept a general report to now concur in all the amendments, and let them go to a Conference Committee. There being no objection, that course was adopted, and a Committee of Conference asked for.

Washburne, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Army bill, as amended, was then ordered to be printed.

SENATE.

The bill discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau after the first of January next was passed.

The Funding bill was then taken up and discussed without result.

The House amendment to the Electoral College bill then came up and was concurred in. The bill now goes to the President.

The Senate then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Cotton easier, middlings 32c; sales 200 bales; receipts 6. Sterling 53¾@59. New York Sight ¾ premium. Gold 40¾@40¾c. Flour firm, superfine $7 50; choice $10 00@13 50. Cuba Sugar, fully 10¾@18¾c. Corn firm 95c@$1 05. Oats steady 75c. Hay $21 @22. Pork excited, holders $30. Bacon excited, shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard stiffer, held as follows: Tierces 18@18½c; Keg 19¾@20c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton a shade lower, sales 1800 bales; uplands 32½c. Rice unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat 1@2c lower. Corn, mixed western $1 08@1 10.

Dry Goods heavy, brown sheetings, best makes 17@18c; bleached muslins, light makes advanced ½c for seasonable styles; dark prints 13¾@14c.

Money steady, call loans 4@5; sterling 10¾ @10¾; gold 10¾.

Shipments of specie to-day $1,750,000.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Tobacco active, sales 170 hhds; lugs lower $7@9; leaf steady $11@50, the latter for Virginia. Superfine Flour 7@7 50. Wheat $1 85@1 95. Corn 80@85c. Oats 78@80c. Rye scarce $1 80. Pork $28 75@29. Bacon, shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk Shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16½c. Cotton 28@30c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Flour, superfine $6 50@6 60. Wheat 5c higher. Corn 75@76c. Mess Pork $28 75@29. Bacon, shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 16¾@17c. Lard 17½@18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour and Wheat unchanged and dull. Corn 86@92c. Oats 74c. Pork $28 50. Bulk Shoulders held at 15¾c; sold sides at 14¾c. Bacon, shoulders held at 13¾c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard is held at 18c. Butter 26@29c. Eggs 17c. Potatoes $3@3 25.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 11.—Consols 94¾@94¾. U. S. Five-twenties 72¾@73¾.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—U. S. Five-twenties closed at 77¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Cotton closed quiet; sales 8000 bales; uplands 11¾@11¾d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

—John T. Raymond was playing in Sunderland, England, June 5th.

—Maggie Mitchell will play "Fanchon" during the whole season at Saratoga.

—M. Auber is engaged upon another opera entitled "Rêve d'Amour," for the Opera Comique, Paris.

—The McCullogh opera troupe closed to a poor house in Nashville, June 18th. Susini, Orlandini and Lecutelli are among the troupe.

—Offenbach has been expanded in the play bills of Athens, not Boston, into Monsikndidaskalos Jakobus Ophphenbach.

—Morlacchi, Dani, Ricci, and Leah are "Black Crookiug" it at McVicker's theater, Chicago, under the management of John E. McDonough.

—M'lle Nellson, for singing one night in London, netted £3,000. Such a sum for vocalising one night is unparalleled in ancient or modern history.

—Mareizek contemplates bringing out "Lurline," or "Undine," as it is sometimes called, in great splendor during the fall season.

—Dumas fell and broke one of his ribs recently while superintending the rehearsal of his new play, "La Comtesse de Chamblay." On account of the accident his proposed American engagement is postponed until 1869.

DIED.

FLEMING—On the 27th of June, 1868, of dux, JULIA L., wife of James R. Fleming, in the 30th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

CHICKASAW LODGE, No. 8.—Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Dr. George W. Acree, N. G.; Thomas Bacon, Secretary. jy12

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A first-class FEMALE COLLEGE, large and well arranged brick buildings, with six or eight acres of land, favorably located. None but thorough and experienced educators need apply. Terms favorable. The property can be leased for a term of years. For particulars apply at this office. jy12 tf

Notice.

THE firm of HARRIS, HUNT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, dating from 1st July, 1868. Either party is authorized to settle up the outstanding business.

E. R. HARRIS,
C. P. HUNT,
S. M. JOBE.

jy12 1w*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of an order from T. J. Latham, Register in Bankruptcy for the Western District of Tennessee, there will be a second general meeting of the creditors of W. H. Grider, Bankrupt, at said Register's office, No. 450 Main street, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 4th day of August next.

C. A. LEFFINGWELL,
Assignee.

jy12 2t

The Mercantile Agency.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the business men of Memphis that they have now on hand the REVISED REFERENCE BOOK for July, 1868 to which we call especial attention. All business men are respectfully invited to call and examine it, together with the detailed reports on our records. We invite your inquiries to prove the value of our institution.

R. G. DUN & CO.

Memphis, July 10, 1868. jy12 2w

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS.

This unrivaled Watering Place, situated within six miles of Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, was opened for visitors the FIRST DAY OF JUNE. The proprietor pledges himself to make his entertainment equal to that of any watering place in the country, and his terms as moderate as the expenses of his establishment will permit. A good BAND OF MUSIC will be on hand during the season.

Conveyances always ready for passengers from Russellville to the Springs, in close connection with the daily trains from Memphis, Louisville, etc.

TERMS:

Per day	$ 2 00
Per week	12 00
Per month	40 00
Children under 12 and servants, half price	
Horses, per feed	50
Horses, per day	1 00

jel2 1m JAMES M. OWENS, Proprietor.

STRAUSS & BLUM,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

No. 213 MAIN STREET,

Second Door North of Worsham House.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. jy12 6m

SAVINGS BANK OF MEMPHIS

NO. 291 MAIN STREET.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, President. W. C. MCCLURE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Sam Tate, W. R. Greenlaw, B. B. Waddell, M. J. Wicks, W. R. Cunningham.

Collections on all acceptable points, and remittances promptly made.

My connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, as President, requiring my entire attention, compels me to resign the Presidency of the above Institution. My interest as Stockholder and Director will remain as heretofore. I ask a continuance of the confidence and patronage of my old friends and the public, which heretofore has been so generously bestowed.

M. J. WICKS.

jy11 1m

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : : $200,000 00

Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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NAPELEON HILL,	J. G. LONSDALE,	JAMES PHELAN.	

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable Institution.

OFFICE 291 MAIN STREET.

jel4 dtfawlm

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, PHÆTONS

WAGONS AND HARNESS.

R. O. BRADLEY.

377 Main Street, Jackson Block, Memphis, Tenn

mh15 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATER,

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

C. H. H. BROOM.....Manager
CHARLEY WHITE.....Stage Manager

Only Place of Amusement Open in the City!

THIS TEMPLE OF MIRTH NOW PRESENTS the Greatest Constellation of Artists ever presented to a Memphis audience. NEW SONGS, DANCES, BURLETTAS, FARCES, PANTOMIMES, Etc.

Admission 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

Doors open at 7½, performance to commence at 8¼ o'clock. ap22

BANKS AND BANKING

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

No. 298 Main Street.

A. CORDES, : : : : : : President.
H. H. METTE, : : : : Vice President.
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Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and Europe.

feb4 6m

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. HUNN & CO.

Have removed their

Steamboat Bakery, Bread and Cracker Depot,

—TO—

Cor. Jefferson and Promenade Streets,

je21 1m Opposite Steamboat Landing.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER PEOSTA LEAVES every day for Mound City at 7 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4½ p.m. MARK R. CHEEK, Master.

jy11

MENKEN BROTHERS'

12TH

SEMI-ANNUAL

REDUCTION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

PRINTS, DOMESTICS,

SILKS, LINEN LAWNS.

ALSO, ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

—AND—

LACE MANTLES

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

ARE OFFERED TO

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS

jy1 1m

100,000 BUSHELS

—OF—

Wheat Wanted

FOR which we will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE, at the "CITY MILLS," on Third street, near Beal.

jy7 1m A. L. HARRIS & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

WANTED AT MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner Jefferson and Front streets:

Miss. Central R. R. 1st and 2d Mortg. Bonds.
Miss. and Tenn. R. R. 1st Mortg. Bonds.
Mem. and Chas. R. R. 2d Mortg. Bonds.
M. and L. R. R. R. 1st Mortg. Bonds.
Memphis and Ohio 10 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis and Ohio 6 per cent. Mortg. Bonds.
Memphis City Plain Bonds.
Memphis City Indorsed Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. 8 per cent. Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. Income Bonds.
Memphis and O. R. R. Stock.

jel0 1f E. C. KIRK, Cashier.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.

Sold by ROSE & VIGUS,
jy1 97 Main street.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all parties concerned, that I will not be responsible for any bills contracted or receipts given unless signed or ordered by me in person. E. MORROW,
jy11 1m 184 Front street.

INSURANCE.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE, No. 513 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS.

D. A. JANUARY, President.
JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-Preside't.
WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
J. S MILLER, Ass't Secretary.
WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Agent.

DIRECTORS:

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Assets, June 1, 1868, over $3,000,000

Issues Policies on ALL THE MOST APPROVED NON-FORFEITING PLANS, on as good terms as any Company.

No Restrictions upon Acclimated Persons, or to RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE;

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SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	2:40 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, ex. cept Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	3:35 p.m.	6:20 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, June 28, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. je28

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Trains on this division of the road now run on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, as follows:
Leave Hopefield at 6:30 a.m.
Returning, leave Edmondson's at 5:00 p.m.
Ferryboat Nevada will leave foot of Union street and connect with train.
Excursion tickets, good for three days, sold at reduced rates. JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
General Superintendent.
je26

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p.m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 275 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m
Night Express	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 237½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

NOTICE.

City subscribers to the APPEAL, daily or weekly, who may desire to leave the city for the summer, can have their papers sent them regularly by leaving a memorandum at the Counting-room of the APPEAL, No. 13 Jefferson street.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

Subscribers are requested to report to the Superintendent of Circulation, at our Counting-room, No. 13 Jefferson street, any irregularities or failures on the part of our carriers in delivering their papers promptly and regularly. Any complaint will be immediately attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents who wish to have any attention paid to their communications must observe the following rules:

Be brief, concise and to the point, avoid the "flowers of rhetoric," and confine yourself to a plain statement of facts. Write on but one side of the paper in a clear hand, and with pen and ink, giving your words and sentences plenty of room. In all cases the real name and address of the writer must accompany the manuscript. Articles which redound to personal or individual benefit, or are of a personal nature, will only be inserted as "advertisements" or "paid cards."

CALENDAR.—July—7th Month.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON.	DAY.	TIME AT MEMPHIS.
Full	4th.	2 h. 39 minutes.
Third Quarter	12th.	8 h. 40 minutes.
New	19th.	3 h. 50 minutes.
First Quarter	28th.	7 h. 51 minutes.

TWELFTH DAY—*Sunday.*—Sun rises 5:06; sets 7:48.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

[Hereafter no CHURCH NOTICES will be published *gratis*, except in this form and under this heading. When special notices of special services are sent to us, they will be charged as other advertisements.]

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D., Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 5 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE—Court street—Rev. S. H. Ford, D. D., L. L. D. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Johnson will preach this (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10½ a.m. and 5½ p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street—Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a.m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 8½ a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Graves will preach at 10½ a.m. No evening services.

ELDER TALBOT FANNING will preach at the Linden street Christian Church at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. to-day.

MORTUARY REPORT.—The report of the Board of Health for the week ending July 11 at 12 m., gives the total number of deaths 41; whites, 21; negroes, 20.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 230 Main street, open day and night. New pupils can begin any day in writing, book-keeping, etc.

THE following telegrams remain undelivered in the office: Herman Roemer, H. P. McNeely, C. P. Oakley, Cloth & Kettman, Bigley, Mellersh & Co., C. P. Norris.

MRS. BROOM'S BENEFIT.—We were in error yesterday in "calling" Mrs. Broom's benefit for last night—it is set for to-morrow (Monday) night, and we hope it will be a roarer. Last night was the close of the regular season at the Varieties, and the benefit to-morrow night is altogether complimentary.

THE ATTENTION of planters and others is respectfully called to the advertisement of Messrs. McCombs & Co., of their unrivaled Eagle Cotton Gins. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft and quantity of lint cotton, these gins are said to be unsurpassed. Messrs. McCombs & Co., 322½ and 324 Main street, are the sole agents in the city.

MESSRS. STRAUSS & BLUM.—We would call the attention of our readers to the card of these enterprising young merchants. They have opened at No. 213 Main street, second door north of the Worsham House, a house for the transaction of a general commission and auction business. We solicit for them a liberal share of public patronage.

ONE of our prominent lawyers, in conversation with a friend the other day, remarked that there was actually danger of his starving to death. "Why, is not your credit good at the butcher's?" asked his friend. "It's not that," was the reply; "the fact is, I have no appetite for breakfast, I never have time to go home to dinner, and when I go home to tea, I am generally too drunk to eat."

MACON MASONIC COLLEGE.—Dr. G. T. Hunter, President of the Board, gives notice in another column that this excellent Masonic institute resumes its scholastic session on the third Monday in July, tendering a preparatory review for the new scholastic session, to be opened on the first Monday in September. For further particulars see the card of the Institute.

JOE LOCKE'S news stand continues to be the emporium of all that is new, rich, rare and racy in the way of serial and periodic reading, including all the monthlies, weeklies and dailies of any name or fame in the country. Sunday reading is Joe's specialty, and he invites his friends to drop in this morning and look round his spacious and magnificent establishment (equaled in size and style only by the editorial rooms of the *La Crosse Democrat*), and look at his lay out.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Record of the Municipal Court of Memphis, and the Indictment Against the Metropolitan Police Board.

Beaumont, Simons and Keno.

A few days since a number of cases of misdemeanor against S. B. Beaumont and A. P. Burditt, Metropolitan Police Commissioners, were set for trial in the Municipal Court of Memphis, but owing to an injunction bill being filed in the Chancery Court of this city styled the State of Tennessee ex rel. A. P. Burditt vs. Geo. W. Waldran, the trial of these cases has been postponed for some days by Judge Waldran, out of courtesy to the Chancery Court, awaiting the decision of the Chancellor upon the above styled injunction bill. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Beaumont published a letter courting an investigation into his official conduct and the affairs of his office, this injunction bill was filed, which, after reciting ex parte charges of fraud and corruption in office against Judge Waldran, and charging that he, Judge Waldran, was ineligible to office when appointed by the Governor, prays that an injunction may issue, pending the investigation, restraining Judge Waldran from trying these cases, and, in fact, from exercising the duties of his office. Our curiosity led us to look at the criminal records of the Municipal Court, for the purpose, if possible, of discovering a key to this unique proceeding on the part of the Commissioners of Police or a satisfactory solution to judicial proceedings that are always somewhat of a mystery to those not furnished with legal lore. The Chancellor struck out all the allegations in the bill charging fraud and corruption, and ruled it his fiat, that Judge Waldran may answer, if he so desired, that portion of the bill with regard to the charge of being ineligible to office at the time of his appointment to the same. The injunction was refused peremptorily. The motion for injunction was argued by counsel last Friday, and the case has been held under advisement by the Chancellor upon the questions, whether he will grant an injunction or dismiss the bill for want of jurisdiction. After giving above a correct resume of the proceeding thus far, we return to the records of the Municipal Court for the solution of the judicial problem. There are twelve indictments against Channing Richards, Police Commissioner, "for wilful neglect to make report required by law." Twelve indictments against Channing Richards, "for receiving salary as an officer before making report as required by law." Ten indictments against A. P. Burditt, Police Commissioner, "for wilful neglect to make official report as required by law." Twelve indictments against A. P. Burditt, Police Commissioner, "for receiving salary as an officer before making report as required by law." Twelve indictments against P. S. Simons, captain of Metropolitan Police, "for wilful neglect to make report required by law." Twelve indictments against P. S. Simons, "for receiving salary as an officer before making report required by law." Twelve indictments against J. K. Brown, sergeant of Metropolitan Police, "for wilful neglect to make report required by law." Twelve indictments against J. K. Brown, for "receiving salary as an officer before making report as required by law." Thirteen indictments against S. B. Beaumont, Metropolitan Police Commissioner," for wilful neglect to make report as required by law." Thirteen indictments against S. B. Beaumont, "for receiving salary as an officer before making the report requred by law." An indictment of a more serious character appears on the records against S. B. Beaumont, one charging not simply neglect of duty, but palpable official corruption. It is styled the State of Tennessee vs. S. B. Beaumont and P. S. Simons. This important document charges "that Beaumont and Simons did unlawfully and fraudulently license, agree, and have an understanding with, one Thomas J. Dale, by which it was then and there implied, agreed, and understood between the parties that said Dale, for a consideration and payment of $100 down, and a further sum of $100 per week thereafter, should have the privilege of keeping a keno-room in the city of Memphis, and that the above contract should continue to be in force so long as the said Dale should be undisturbed by said Police Commissioner and Captain of Police, or by their direction, and if he was so disturbed the same should be taken as a forfeiture of the above agreement. And the said Beaumont agreed to neglect, fail, and refuse to prosecute, arrest, appear or give evidence against said Dale for unlawfully keeping and maintaining a certain keno-room for playing games of hazard for money, and that the said Simons upon said agreement received the $100 down and a like sum of one hundred dollars per week for eight weeks thereafter." Another indictment appears of record against said S. B. Beaumont, for permitting said Dale to continue violating law after it had come to the knowledge of said Beaumont—he being a magistrate, and having full information and personal knowledge of such proceedings, having been present in said keno room while said gambling was being carried on by said Dale, all in violation of law, and against the peace and dignity of the State.

Such are the charges preferred against the men who are supreme in power over us. We propose to make no comments on them now, but simply to present them to the public gaze.

SPLENDID LUNCHES.—Free lunches are a strictly American institution, and in no part of America are they more in vogue than in this part of the Southwest. And we may add that nowhere in this region are finer, nicer, more elegant lunches set than at the Monroe Exchange, by Vetter Dreizigacker, No. 35 Monroe street. Hot lunch, consisting of soup, meats, vegetables and relishes, every day at 10 o'clock. Best of wines and liquors at the bar, and ice cold lager always fresh on draught. Beer five cents a glass, except at lunch time, when it is ten cents.

RALEIGH SPRINGS.—An excursion train will run on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad each Sunday during the season, leaving Memphis at 8 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.; returning, leave Well's Station at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Memphis City Transfer omnibuses will be ready and waiting at Well's Station. Fare, $1 50 round trip, including omnibus ride.
SAM B. JONES, Sup't.

FUNEREAL.—Messrs. Flaherty & Walsh, in another column, invite the attention of the public to their stock of undertaker's wares, such as burial cases, coffins and caskets, in fact everything necessary to prepare this mortal frame for its last, dreamless sleep, and in quality and style to suit every station in life, from the plainest pine box up to rosewood and silver, or the most costly embalming case. Their hearse is one of the handsomest specimens of workmanship that we have ever seen—plain and neat, with none of the fancy work generally found on such vehicles.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Speeches from Gen. Pike and Col. Landon C. Haynes.

Great Enthusiasm.

The Democratic Club of Shelby county held its first regular meeting last night in the hall in the Stillman Block. There were about two hundred persons present, representing the brain, bone and sinew of our city and county. At 8:30 o'clock, precisely, the President, Gen. Albert Pike, took the Chair, and called the meeting to order. The minutes of the preliminary meeting were read and considerable business, of which the following is a synopsis, was transacted:

J. H. Goodlett, Esq., of White's station, asked, by letter, to be excused from service on the Executive Committee, and suggested as his successor for that district Capt. R. M. Mason. Mr. Goodlett was excused as requested, and Capt. Mason appointed instead.

Several bills, including one of $90, for music furnished on the occasion of the late demonstration, were presented and ordered to be reported to the Finance Committee, with the approval of the Club.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

To Solicit Subscriptions—H. Brinkley, J. B. Marley, W. C. McCune, T. O. Smith, H. Seessel.

On Speakers and Addresses—Judge Scruggs, P. M. Winters, Esq., and P. Foute, Esq.

On Hall, Custodian, etc.—W. M. McClure, Esq., J. M. Schooles, Esq.

On Printing—Messrs. Geo. Mellersh, J. T. Pratt and R. A. Thompson.

By special request, Irving Halsey, Esq., was appointed to address a Club now organizing in the Eighth Ward, on Organization, etc., at a time to be designated hereafter.

Gen. Pike announced that with the consent of the meeting he would endeavor to get Hon. Emerson Etheridge to address the Club on Saturday night. Approved.

The feature of the evening were the addresses of Gen. Pike and the Hon. Landon C. Haynes, an outline of which we present below.

Gen. Pike said: The present is one of those times which makes a man feel inspired. The gentlemen had reason to be proud and look with enthusiasm upon the present meeting of the Club. If not more than the half—nay, if not more than one-fifth of the number present were here to-night, you would still be more in number than the men who assembled in Boston to listen to John Adams and his compatriots, in the meeting which was the inception of the American Revolution, and which drew from England the brightest jewel in the British crown. The cause which led to that revolution, as all know, was taxation without representation. England did not establish in the colony of Virginia, a military despotism; she did not govern the province of South Carolina by martial law; she did not bind them hand and foot with a government of bayonets like this so-called Republican Government has done ten States of the American Union, four of which were of the original States of the Union. There are more of you than met at Mecklenburg, North Carolina, or Charleston, South Carolina, in the Conventions that threw those States into arms against the mother country. If we wanted anything to nerve us in this coming struggle it would be to read that list of members, then to look around us and see this assemblage, and then to think that if we were to say to the voters, go you to one side, and the disfranchised, go you to the other, how small would be the percentage of those who can vote to those who cannot. And what have the one party done that they should be debarred from this inestimable privilege? Gentlemen, what cause is there that can nerve men that you have not? What voice have you in the Government? You are taxed, and compelled to pay your taxes into the hands of men whom you are not even allowed to have a voice in choosing—men, if you demand a guarantee for the money paid into their hands, will laugh in your face and tell you that you have no rights that they are bound to respect, for you are not "loyal." If the colonies had a right to rebel and throw off the yoke of English tyranny, we have ten times the right. How much better is the brutish barbarian African, than the descendants of English, Irish, German or French parentage, or of the Irish, Germans, French or Italians, whose only crime is that they are white? There is a world of philosophy in the old Monkish proverb, "*laborare est orare*," to labor is to pray. There is no use for us to have grand and imposing demonstrations like that which we had on Thursday night—the simultaneous, spontaneous uprising of the people—if we allow the effects to pass off. We must keep up this enthusiasm. Let us resolve, come what may, not to be discouraged. We may often meet here and not bring half so many together, but true to the man who puts his hand to the plow now and turns back. We must struggle, fight manfully, even though overwhelmed. Far better, to paraphrase the words of of the poet, to have fought and lost than not to have fought at all. It is the old story of Hercules and the wagoner. You must each and every one put your shoulder to the wheel, or it will do no good to call on Hercules. Our officers must do their duty, and we must have the sinews of war. Finance committees must be appointed and got to work. These Democratic headquarters must become the center whence the light shall radiate to the surrounding country, with which the Democratic clubs forming all over the country must be put in telegraphic communication as it were, so that when we are ready, we can rise as one man to revolutionize the State and free her from her bondage and degradation. [Applause.] By all means let us say nothing that we do not mean. Let us not temporize. It is not for us to sell every one our plans, and what we intend to do, but let what we do tell be the truth. We mean that the white race, and that race alone shall govern this country. It is the only one that is fit to govern, and it is the only one that shall. It will not require much to completely revolutionize this State. A few more such uprisings and outpourings as we had on Thursday night would do it effectually—for every Northern man among us who has fraternized with this party would leave it—they would feel that they could no longer have anything in common with it, and would abandon it completely. [Applause.] This is not a political controversy—like the old differences between Whigs and Democrats—this is a struggle for life or death, our honor, dearer than our life, is at stake. [Applause.] The man, or the set of men, that denies me the right to vote in the State in which I live, is not my political opponent, he is my personal enemy and deadly foe. [Great applause.] I only wish, gentlemen, that the voice of one who is now dead could be heard here to-night. I only wish that S. S. Prentiss, could stand among you, and with his clarion voice and soul-stirring eloquence, rouse the people to a sense of the tremendous crisis.

We have among us gentlemen of eloquence and used to public speaking, who can arouse and sway the people. They must come forward and take part in this contest. Let times and places be appointed for them to speak, and let them know they must speak. If there ever was a time when a high and mighty responsibility rested upon every man in the community, it is now. The crisis has arrived; the time has come when we must raise a political tornado that shall sweep away these political vampires that have been fattening on the spoils of our State and people. They say we have no rights because we are not *loyal*. What right have *they* to be sitting in the Legislature or in the Executive chair. But, gentlemen, I have spoken longer than I had intended, and beg you will excuse me.

The General then called on Col. Landon C. Haynes, who responded somewhat as follow:

I did not come here, gentlemen, to speak. I came to perform a duty which I owed to myself and to the country, to enrol myself on the list of members of the Central Democratic Club. I wish to state that I will not accept any official position in the Democratic organization during this canvass. I do not shrink from the labor and responsibility, but I will be most thankful to the gentlemen who will take those burdens upon their shoulders. I wish to take my position as a private in the ranks. Of old the Democrats fought one another hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder; and we fought like men. We have buried our old differences, and formed one party, and out of deference to the Democracy of the North, have taken upon ourselves the name of Democrats. I am proud that you have chosen for a leader the distinguished gentleman that you have, and, without flattery to him, gentlemen, you could not have chosen one with more brains, or a greater heart. [Cheers.] The Colonel continued in a strain highly eulogistic of those Whigs that had given up their political name and fused themselves into the Democracy, and extending the right hand of fellowship to those Northern men who fought for the Union, and after they had attained as they thought the object that they fought for were willing to extend the right hand of fellowship to their brethren of the South. He thought, he said, that the white men who claimed to believe in negro equality were not near so good as the negroes, and were far beneath them morally, politically and socially. He agreed with Gen. Pike, that the man who appeared, carpet-bag in hand, at the head of loyal leagues to conspire with the negroes to bind me and rob me of my political and social rights, is a villian and a scoundrel, who is my bitterest personal enemy.

He concluded by saying that now was no time to temporize—we must act boldly and unitedly, and rescue our beloved State from the dominion of those who have so foully defiled her. "There are," said the eloquent orator, "specks on the robe of the lily, and spots in the bright sun itself, but the honor of old Tennessee was spotless until she fell under the loathsome rule of the vermin which now are in her high places." In conclusion, he hoped that the ball set in motion in Shelby would roll to Carter, and the echo of our demonstration of Thursday night would resound over the whole width and breadth of our State.

At the close of Col. Hayne's remarks Judge Stevens was called on, but begged off, and under promise to address them next Saturday, was excused.

Maj. Halsey was then called on, but also excused himself. P. T. Scruggs also excused himself, and suggested that instead of any more speaking, parties present who had not joined the club be requested to do so.

The suggestion was acted on and the meeting adjourned, until the next regular meeting.

POLICE ITEMS.

—There were five arrests in the Second District up to six o'clock yesterday—all for trivial offenses.

—Ed. Clark, colored, was up before Justice Daily, on charge of playing the confidence man on an old country darkey. The case was postponed till Monday.

—United States Commissioner Daily held a preliminary examination yesterday of Joe Lepskin for passing counterfeit money. Joe goes to jail until to-morrow, when his case will be thoroughly examined.

—The house of J. H. Pierson, Esq., was robbed on Friday night of a valuable lot of silver-ware, cutlery, etc. The robbers were negroes, and are known, but have not yet been arrested.

—Isaac Pearson was caught stealing wood from Hann & Co., on Beal street. 'Squire Griffith sent him to jail in default of $500 bond, to answer to the Criminal Court.

—'Squire Black was occupied all the evening on the case of Harry Stickles, accused by Susan Harris (both as black as the hinges of a coal stove) of stealing a pistol. Some tall lying was done on both sides, and at the last accounts it was nip and tuck between them.

—Robert Wardlow, the leader of the negro brass band, gave Laura Bradford, a scrumptious, saucy looking wench, a most tremendous trouncing, which she no doubt richly deserved. But Robert let his angry passions so far get the better of him, as to pull out a pistol and threaten to blow the "top of Laura's head plum off," which Laura did not relish at all, and making her escape, had him arrested and carried before 'Squire Walton, who, to cool his ardor, sent Robert to the Criminal Court under bonds of $1000. He also put him under $500 bonds to keep the peace.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—It is an undoubted fact that the general adoption of Life Insurance would be a great public benefit, for it would reduce taxation, and protect the public funds and the industry of the people. If every man upon whom others were dependent for support, would secure a life insurance policy, commensurate with his station in life and the contingent wants of those who were thus dependent, poverty, want and suffering would soon become comparatively unknown, and pauperism and crime would be proportionately eradicated. These facts are patent, and there are but few men now-a-days who are not thoroughly convinced of the obligation they are under to society and themselves, to insure against all contingencies in the future. The only difficulty with most men now is in what company to insure. Leaving this *questio vexata* to be settled by documents that have more space in which to argue the matter, we beg leave to call the attention of our friends—especially business men—to a reason why they should patronize the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. All the earnings of this Company are employed and the most of the money paid by it for losses, is distributed in the Southwest—thus building up the institutions of the Mississippi Valley, instead of going to swell the bloated coffers of the Northern and Eastern capitalists—men whose means and influence have ever been used to make the South and West subservient to a merely sectional domination. This one reason, if no other, should cause you to call upon Messrs. McMahon & Otis, the agents, No. 43 Madison street, Kit Williams Block.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—In conversation with a friend yesterday on general subjects, our talk slid off somehow to railroad matters, and our friend remarked that of all the roads south, with whose practical workings he was acquainted, none were managed more to the general satisfaction of the public or with more generosity and liberal-mindedness than the Memphis and Charleston road. During the past year, he informed us, there has not been a wheel off the track on the road nor an accident of any sort. We can speak from experience of the unlimited generosity of the management, and the politeness and attention of the officials, and we gladly take this opportunity of returning them thanks for their manifold favors. Any corporation may well be proud of such a corps of employees, of whom, with the risk of being charged with making invidious distinctions, we will say that Capt. Charlie Anderson, the Assistant Superintendent, heads the list.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—Messrs. Allen Brothers are still running this conveniently situated and excellent institution. Strangers and travelers, before going to more pretentious establishments, are requested to give these gentlemen a trial, and we guarantee they will be perfectly satisfied. The charges are very moderate, the table supplied with the best that the market affords, the rooms clean and cool, and the attendance unexceptionable.

WICKERSHAM AGAIN.

He is Ordered by the County Commissioners to Deliver Up the Trustee's Funds, Books and Papers to J. J. Powers.

He Disappears and the Police Have a Lively Time Hunting Him—He is Caught at Last.

The bondsmen of Wickersham, late County Trustee, who are still his backers to the tune of $100 000, learned yesterday morning that he had appointed an agent and was about to bid Memphis an affectionate farewell. As he still held in his possession a large amount of public funds and bonds, and had utterly failed to comply with the requirements of the County Commissioners in regard to making a deposit or transfer of the said effects, the bondsmen were naturally very much excited thereat. Their excitement and interest, far from being allayed as the day advanced, was the rather increased, as it was rumored at 1 o'clock that he had left the city on the Memphis and Charleston Road. About 2 o'clock the following order was spread on the minutes of the records of the County Commission, and a copy of it ordered to be served on Mr. Wickersham:

Be it ordered, That E. W. Wickersham, the late Trustee of Shelby County, make forthwith a settlement with the President of the Board of County Commissioners, or with the Board, of all monies and warrants received by him and now in his possession, and that the latter be cancelled as heretofore ordered, in the presence of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. E. MERRIMAN, Pres't pro tem.

Wickersham, however, was *non est*, and until a late hour last night, could not be found, although his bondsmen and the County Commissioners were anxiously looking for him in every direction, and had secured the assistance of Col. Beaumont and Burditt. About 11 o'clock, however, he was arrested and carried before the County Commissioners, and then turned over to the tender mercies of the sheriff.

Owing to the lateness of the hour we are compelled to curtail any more detailed account of an affair which caused tremendous excitement in official circles, but will give our readers the denouement at the earliest opportunity.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE, or the Grand Army of the Republic had a midnight parade last night. They had better stop their tomfoolery.

HYMENEAL.—There were seven marriage licenses returned last week, as follows: Shepherd Stewart to Emma Jackson; Francis M. Cole to Alice L. Nelson; William Fisher to Anne Young; S. A. Winford to Kate Holland; C. H. Havens to M. O. Teal; D. F. Holland to Bettie Coe; Nelson Bowers to Lucy Locke.

NOTICE.—Lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons, architects, civil engineers, and all others who are exercising any of the taxable privileges enumerated in the recently passed act of the Legislature, are requested to come forward immediately and pay their license, or warrants will be issued against them.

JNO. LOAGUE, Clerk.
July 12, 1868. jy12 3t
Post and Ledger copy.

INQUEST.—Coroner Samuelson held an inquest on the body of a negro infant forty-eight hours old, yesterday, which died of convulsions, on the corner of Center alley and Sycamore street. The mother is lying very low at the same place, in a state of evident starvation. Her husband, she states, is a deck hand on the river, and she does not know where he is. We call the attention of the County Commissioners to her, for she is indeed an object of pity and charity.

WE WILL BET A NEW HAT that nowhere in all the elegant hat stores of Memphis can finer, more stylish or fashionable tiles be bought than at the establishment of Messrs. Francisco & Wiggin—who beg leave to remind their friends that they are closing out their old stock previous to receiving their new invoices of fall goods. Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they guarantee to satisfy the most fastidious taste.

EMMONS & SON, No 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received Irish American, New York Clipper, Boston Pilot, Irish People, Saturday night, Cincinnati Zeitung, Illustrated News, Kelley's Weekly, Turf, Field and Farm, Freeman's Journal, Irish Citizen, Leslie's Illustrated paper, Police News, New York Home Journal, New Yorker Demokrat, Boys' and Girl's Weekly, Country Gentleman, At Home and Abroad, Artisan, Police Gazette, New York Weekly, and all the dailies as usual.

PERSONAL.—Friend Hogshead, of the Panola *Star* is in the city.

—We learn that Rev. D. E. Burns, of New Orleans, has accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of this city, and that he will enter immediately upon the duties of his new charge. Dr. Burns ranks amongst the most eloquent of Southern divines, and his location here will be a great acquisition to the Memphis pulpit.

—We had the pleasure of meeting Col. Mose Parrish, of the Bolivar *Bulletin*, yesterday. The Colonel informs us that Democratic clubs have been formed all over old Hardeman, and that they had a big ratification down there on Thursday night.

MAGNIFICENT VEGETABLES.—We were gratified at being the recipient yesterday of some of the most beautiful specimens of vegetables that we have ever seen, consisting of tomatoes and cabbages, grown on the place of J. D. Danbury, Esq., Chelsea. The tomatoes were of a kind known as Danbury's mammoth. Of two that were sent to us, one measured 17½ inches in circumference, and weighed 40 ounces *advoirdupois*, or 2½ pounds! The united weight of the fruit on one stem sent us was 5½ ounces. The seed have been in Mr. Danbury's family for ten years. The cabbage was of the ordinary drum head variety, but the solid portion of the head was 11 inches in diameter, and weighed 8½ pounds. Beat this gardening who can.

HOME DISPENSARY, 141 MAIN STREET. Report for the week ending July 11, 1868. The following cases have been prescribed for and medicine furnished gratis: One female, age 2 years, disease lumbricoides, relieved; male, age 24 years, febris intermittens, tertian type, paroxysms interrupted; female, age 13, incipient phthisis, no improvement, treatment continued; female, age 10, febris intermittens, quotiedian type, improved; female, age 25, febris intermittens, quotidian type, paroxysms interrupted; female, age 10, febris intermittens, relieved; boy, age 3, febris intermittens, quotidian type, doing well; female, age 24, hemorrhois, improving, treatment continued; male, age 34, paraphiegis of nine months' standing, have visited the patient and put him under treatment; female (colored), age 40, febris intermittens, tertian type, doing well; female (colored), age 22, febris intermittens, tertian type, relieved; female, age 57, ulcus fistula, slightly improved; female, age 23, debilitas, doing well; male, age 4 months, febris remittens, under treatment; female, age 4, diarrhea acuta, under treatment.

W. M. WILLSON,
Physician in Charge.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor*—Meets on Monday next, pursuant to adjournment. It is understood that the minutes will be signed on that day, and an adjournment had to "court in course."

It is probable that Chancellor Smith will, on Monday, render a decision in the cause of the State ex rel Burditt vs. Waldran.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The jury in the case of the State vs. Sam Moody, Henderson Ford and Henry Jones, returned into court a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The above defendants have been found guilty of the murder of Capt. Perry, Metropolitan policeman. The penalty is death by hanging, which will be inflicted upon the defendants unless a new trial is granted or the verdict set aside by the Supreme Court on appeal, or a pardon granted by Gov. Brownlow.

The trial of murder cases will be continued on Monday next—several having been set for trial during the ensuing week.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran Judge.*—The jury in the case of the State vs. R. Van Brocklin returned a verdict of not guilty.

On Monday the State docket will be called, the prisoners brought out of jail and those against whom indictments have not been found, discharged.

On Tuesday next, the July term, (law side), will commence. An informal call of the trial docket will be had. All appeals will be either dismissed or affirmed, where no attorney has been marked on the docket to represent either plaintiff or defendant. Garnishers will be required to attend and answer on said day.

By order of the court, the motion day of this court has been changed from Monday to Friday of each week.

Next Friday will be the first motion day of the present July term—law side.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* Meets on next Monday at the usual hour. The cases set for trial on Monday are: 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720.

Judge Pierce will continue to hold court for several days, until H. S. Lee, the late appointee to the office concludes to occupy the position once honored by the late Judge Thomas G. Smith.

It is rumored that the late appointee modestly doubts his ability to fill the vacancy, being disposed to place the same value upon that ability as has been placed upon it long since by the Memphis bar. In fact, it is rumored that he will return his commission to the Governor, indorsed, "received and respectfully refused."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.—Samuel Gilbert to Ellen H. Kennedy, 1489 1-100 acres and 8 65-100 acres on Walker avenue, consideration $10,000; Wm. A. Albright to J. Harris, 167½ acres, south of Gillespie's and west of J. Albright's 125 acres, consideration $2400; P. C. Bethel to P. G. Meath, 172 acres, part of Owen's farm, consideration $25,410; Francis Molliter to C. L. Anderson, 46 1-6 acres on west side of Germantown and Hernando road, Roth place, consideration $3000; P. G. Meath to C. S. Severson, 155½ feet by 148½ feet on south side of Jefferson street east of Third street, consideration $7500; S. P. Walker to Wyatt Moye, estate of, 40 by 148½ feet south side of Court street, west part of lot 2, block 480, consideration $17,500; W. D. Bethel, Jr., trustee, to Wyatt Moye, estate of, 50 by 140 feet north side of Court street extended, between Lyon and White streets, consideration $6000; Wm. G. Butler to Joseph Chambers, lot No. 9, block 2, Butler Division, 56½ by 148 feet, consideration $3333; Thos. Mulcahy to Margaret Ryan, wife of Wm. Ryas, 70 by 200 feet, part of block 7, Butler Division, consideration $1600; A. Wesson et al. to J. E. and W. H. Goodlett, 150 acres, s. w. cor. 650 acres R. & S. Farmbee tract, consideration $750; Mansfield et ux. to F. W. Robertson, lots 25 and 26, sub. div. blocks 58 and 59, South Memphis, consideration $10; C. C. Jackson to Wm. F. Hardin, lot No. 13, Armour's div. of C. R. 493, consideration $2300.

ANOTHER REMARKABLY SPEEDY CURE OF SORE EYES MADE BY DR. NORRIS, 59 MADISON STREET.—This is to certify that I have had sore eyes in the worst form, viz: Granular Conjunctivitis, for more than a year, and that I was treated by Dr. Kayser, Oculist, (a pupil of the celebrated Von Graffe, of Berlin,) six weeks without a particle of relief. Finally hearing that Dr. Norris was making such wonderful cures, I was induced to call on him. Dr. N. commenced to treat my eyes June 22d, and to-day, July 8th, after only sixteen days' treatment, I declare to the world that my eyes are perfectly well, and no one by looking at them would ever know they had been sore. When I went to Dr. N. I could hardly see to walk the streets; now my vision is as clear and as good as it could be, and I don't believe that man lives who could have given me the relief he has, because I had tried in vain before I providentially met him. I want those whom other doctors can't cure to see me and learn where speedy relief can be obtained, and in doing this I feel that I am performing a duty to those suffering from sore eyes, by calling attention to Dr. Norris, who seems to be the only Oculist or physician who can relieve the distresses of those afflicted as I have been. I live corner Vance and DeSoto streets, Memphis, where those afflicted with sore eyes can call and see and know for themselves.

P. MALON.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE—Cheap Excursion to Mammoth Cave and the Celebrated Buena Vista Springs, of Kentucky—Two Daily Trains through Without Change of Cars—Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.—Mammoth Cave is situated near the line of this road. The distance from Cave City station to the Cave is seven miles, over a smooth road, in nice coaches, which are always in readiness on arrival of all trains. Excellent hotels, both at the Cave and Cave City. Buena Vista Springs are situated in Logan county, Kentucky, six miles from Russellville. Good conveyances always in readiness on the arrival of all trains, to convey passengers to these celebrated mineral springs. A good band, the best of entertainment, and everything to make this the best watering place in the South.

Fare to Mammoth Cave, and return, when in parties of ten or more, only $16 85 each. Persons holding these tickets can stop at the Buena Vista Springs. Trains leave Memphis at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. Tickets, and all information, can be had at the Memphis and Louisville Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot, head of Main street. SAM. B. JONES, Sup't.

JAS. SPEED, Ticket Agent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

FRUIT JARS at Lloyd, Clarke & Co.'s

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE are constantly increasing in number, and we know of no other reason than that the old "topers" have been using the "Great General Restorative," which creates a dislike for the use of liquors, and caused them to "jine." For sale by
je21tf FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

THE allotted time of Dr. James' stay in Memphis having expired, he will in future be addressed at his home office, 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, and postoffice address, box 5863 Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column, for particulars.

LLOYD, CLARKE & Co. have fruit jars.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.—Mrs. Pope will reopen this school in the same place, Poplar street, east of Orleans, the first day of September, for boarders and day scholars, as usual. jy9 1w

Go to 321 Main street for fruit jars.

DAY BOARD at Southern Hotel five dollars per week. jy9 1w

"MERCHANTS."—

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

HOPE AND MEMORY.

BY DAVIE HARBOUR.

I am thinking to-day—how oft I think!—
Of a land that has faded from mortal eyes—
A land where I stood by the river's brink
That washes the gates of Paradise!

Ah! washes the gates that never ope,
Though they tremble and tremble on golden hinges,
While mystical lights to the river slope,
And the blue Champak its margin fringes.

Where I watched the day, with footsteps fleet,
Come down, like the Lydian King of old,
And saw, at the touch of his kingly feet,
How the rolling sands were turned to gold!

But now—the Lydian King has fled,
No more by the gates of Paradise,
But by red and foaming waves I tread,
And watch the blood of Nessus rise.

The hand has sunk 'neath the sobbing flood,
As darkly the billows onward roll;
But ah! it has left me the garment of blood,
That wraps in fire my shrinking soul.

I strive to tear it with quivering hands
That are powerless now to do my will,
While Pain, th' Immortal, forever stands
Beside me and mocks—and still, yet still,

Mid all the torture, how oft I think
Of a Land, seen only through dreaming eyes,
A Land, where I stood by the river's brink
That washes the gates of Paradise!

And I see the day, with footsteps fleet,
Come down, like the Lydian King of old,
And watch all the touch of his kingly feet,
How the rolling sands are turned to gold!

THROUGH THE WORLD.

Some hearts go hungering through the world
And never find the love they seek;
Some lips with pride or scorn are curled
To hide the pain they may not speak.
The eye may flash, the mouth may smile,
While in gladsome music thrill,
And yet beneath them all the while
The hungry heart be pining still.

These know their doom, and walk their way
With level eyes and steadfast eyes,
Nor strive with Fate, nor weep nor pray—
While others, not so sadly wise,
Are mocked by phantoms evermore,
All lured by seemings of delight;
Fair to the eye, but at the core
Holding but bitter dust and blight.

I see them gaze from wistful eyes;
I mark their sign on fading cheeks;
I hear them breathe in smothered sighs,
And note the grief that never speaks;
For them no might redresses wrong;
No eye with pity is impearled;
O misconstrued and suffering long!
O hearts that hunger through the world!

For you does life's dull desert hold
No fountained shade, no date-grove fair,
No gush of water in the rock,
But sandy reaches wide and bare,
The foot may fall, the soul may faint,
And weigh to earth the weary frame,
Yet still ye make no weak complaint,
And speak no words of grief or blame.

O eager eyes which gaze afar!
O arms which clasp the empty air;
Not all in marked your sorrows are,
Not all unpitied your despair.
Smile, patient lips so proudly dumb—
When life's frail fight at last is furled,
Your glorious recompense shall come,
O hearts that hunger through the world!

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

The American Freemason.

The January, April and July numbers of this Quarterly, published at Cincinnati, at two dollars per annum, have been sent to us, "with the fraternal regards of J. Fletcher Brennan, Editor." In the July number we find the following paragraph:

"The truth is that Pike found such a lot of rubbish as the language of these degrees when he became connected with the A. A. S. Rite in the South, that in 1856, he wrote, collected, compiled, from every ancient and modern author his fine library afforded, and had printed an entirely new arrangement of them, and which, to give him due credit for labor uncommon, and industry unknown to Freemasons in such a connection in America, are a monument to his name, *and a magazine from which subsequent 'authors' of A. A. S. Rite have drawn on ad libitum, and without acknowledgement of any kind whatever.*"

These italics are ours. The book spoken of was written in part, and in part compiled by us, as a draft of the Ritual of the degrees of the Scottish Rite, from 4 to 32, that it might be used by the Supreme Council in making a final revision. We printed one hundred copies, at an expense of $1,200, about half of which we sold, and gave away the rest.

Two copies, at $20 each we sold to Rob Morris. They were never paid for, and Brennan got one of them.

In the same number, under the caption "Half-Infidel Philosopy," the Editor copies this paragraph from a communication in the Cincinnati *Masonic Review:*

"The writings of Albert Pike echoed from New York, have done Masonry a serious injury, and given color to the charges of anti-Masons; but the members of the A. A. Rite in the Northern Jurisdiction disavow both the original and its echo. The cold, heartless, half-infidel philosophy of these writings are no more a fair exposition of the sublime precepts and pure moral influence of Masonry of either Rite, than they are of pure Christianity."

Bro. Brennan copies this libel without being just enough to contradict it; and in other articles attacks us in such a style that to send us afterwards his "fraternal regards" is a mockery.

He is a 32°, having received the degrees in Kentucky from Dr. Albert G. Mackey.

It would naturally be supposed that *he* would not borrow *our* writings without acknowledgement. Yet he has made pretty good use of the book we printed, and that without *any* acknowledgement whatever, or hint that what he copied was not written by himself.

1st. In No. 1, the article entitled "Religious Toleration" at page 10, covering nearly two quarto pages, is taken from our book, and published as original. About one-half of it is our own writing, and the residue borrowed from other sources.

2d. In the same number, the article entitled, "Religious Revelations of the World, and the Mission of Freemasonry," at page 10, covering two and a half pages, is taken from the same book and published as original. The first two-thirds of it were compiled by us; the last third is our own writing.

3d. In the same number, the article entitled "Atheism—what is it?" at page 22, covering nearly a page and a half, is taken from the same book, as are the short paragraphs on page 23. These are ours. The long article was chiefly compiled by us, with additions and changes of our own.

4th. In the same number, the article entitled "The Legend of the Third Degree in Masonry," at page 26, covering more than a page, is taken from the same book. It was written by us. So were the short paragraphs at page 27.

The paragraph on Labor, on page 31, is taken from the same book. So is that on the Uses of Our Time, at page 46. It is by Jeremy Taylor.

The whole contents of page 48 are from the same work. About half of it was compiled by us, and half is our own writing.

On page 61, (April No.) the paragraph on the duty of Judges and Jurors was written by us. So was the paragraph on page 67, entitled "Masonry should be true to her Original Mission; and that on Industry and Honesty on page 71.

The article entitled "Man's Conceptions of God Must Vary," is taken, with some changes, by Brennan, from the same book. Nearly the whole of it is our own writing; as is the short paragraph below it, the two together covering nearly a page.

All this is without one single syllable of acknowledgement. Bro.·. Brennan is a rare Mason.

The Evergreen.

We have received the June No. (Vol. 1, No. 6), of "*The Evergreen*, a Monthly Magazine, devoted to Masonic Culture, Uniformity and Progress," published at Dubuque; Iowa; P. G. M. Edward A. Guilbert, Editor, with an able corps of assistants. It comes to us with a brotherly rebuke for not having attended to the request to exchange, the justice of which we admit, and make due amends.

The *Evergreen* is, of course, well edited, contains sound Masonic doctrine and varied intelligence of the doings of the Craft.

The Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite in Iowa.

On Monday evening June 1st at Des Moines, the Grand Consistory of the A. and A. Rite for Ohio, was duly organized. Some thirty-five Illustrious Brethren were present, including representatives from the Consistories of Des Moines, Keokuk, Davenport and Dubuque. The Convention was presided over by Ill.·. S. G. I. G., T. S. Parvin, 33°, active member of the Supreme Grand Council, S. J. for that State. Bro.·. Parvin made a lengthy and interesting report of the action of the S. G. C. on matters relating to the interests of the Iowa branch of the Rite. Permission had been granted him to organize a Grand Consistory, which should have power to establish Chapters of Rose Croix in different towns in the State, said Chapters to be tributary to the four Consistories. We are promised by Bro.·. Parvin a full account of his trip to Charleston, and hope to have it for our July number. He announced that the S. G. C. had elected four honorary 33° for Iowa, to-wit: J. M. Griffith, of Des Moines; R. F. Bower of Keokuk; W. F. Kidder, of Davenport; and E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque. We have, unfortunately, not been furnished with a list of the officers of the Grand Consistory, but remember that Bro.·. William Leffingwell, of Muscatine, was made Ill.·. Com.·.in-Chief, and Ill.·. Bro.·. W. B. Langridge, of Muscatine, Keeper of the Archives. The first annual assembly of the Grand Consistory will be held at Des Moines on the Monday next preceding the annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, at which time the organization will be perfected. On part of Dubuque Consistory, Ill.·. Com.·.in-Chief Chapman and Bro.·. George R. Foster were present.

The New Grand Lodge of Idaho.

We clip the following item from the last number of the St. Louis *Freemason.* It is the first authentic account of this new accession to the consociation of American Grand Bodies which we have seen:

"The Convention met at Idaho City, December 16, 1867, consisting of representatives from Idaho, Boise, Placer and Pioneer Lodges.

"The Grand Lodge was duly formed, and the following Grand Officers were elected:

"Bro.·. George H. Coe, Grand Master.

"Bro.·. G. W. Paul, Deputy Grand Master.

"Bro.·. A. Haas, Senior Grand Warden.

"Bro.·. Geo. T. Young, Junior Grand Warden.

"Bro.·. S. B. Connelly, Grand Treasurer.

"Bro.·. P. E. Edmondson, Grand Secretary.

"We find that the Grand Lodge ordered that no candidate shall be advanced until he shall prove his proficiency by examination in open Lodge."

There are now seven stars in the far Western constellation of American Grand Lodges, viz: California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, and finally Idaho. We name them in the order in which they arose to shine in the Masonic sky. If our memory is not at fault, there are now but two organized Territories without Grand Lodges, viz: Dacotah and New Mexico.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of New York.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was resumed yesterday morning, at Irving Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock. M. W. Grand Master Stephen H. Johnson presided, assisted by R. W. John H. Anthon, Dep. G. M.; R. W. James Gibson, S. G. Warden; R. W. Christopher G. Fox, J. G. Warden; M. W. John W. Simon, Grand Treasurer; R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary; R. and Rev. R. L. Schoomaker, Charles W. Platt, Frederick C. Ewer, Grand Chaplains; R. W. Frederick W. Herring, Grand Marshal; Edmund L. Judson, Grand Standard Bearer; Geo. W. Gregory, Grand Sword Bearer; Joseph H. Towne, Jacob T. Boyle, Philip Meekle, Fred. Widdows, Grand Stewards; R. W. Isaiah Bynders, S. G. D.; Edward M. Banks, J. G. D.; W. Johnson Fountain, G. Purs.; W. John Hoole, G. Tyler; R. W. Joseph B. Chaffee, G. Sec. Representatives from the Grand Lodges of nearly all the States of the Union, and of several foreign countries, were also present.

The principal item of business transacted was the adoption of the Grand Master's report, of which we present the following abstract:

"The opening year finds us, as a society, in the enjoyment of the largest measure of peace, unity and prosperity ever vouchsafed to a purely human institution. The work in our Lodges has steadily progressed, their membership has increased, their means of doing good and caring for those needing assistance have been ample, and in short everything indicates a most healthy condition, not only within the limits of our own jurisdiction, but wherever the Brethren have set their hands to labor. Seeing which, my Brethren, you will agree with me that we cannot too humbly nor too devotedly render up thanks to the Author and Giver of all good for this marked evidence of his loving kindness and tender mercy. While we thus contemplate our great prosperity, we are reminded how frail and fleeting are our designs by the approach of the inexorable messenger of death, and we pause to render the tribute of fraternal love to those who, having accomplished their day, have passed through the portals of the grave to that untried future toward which we are all hastening. Twenty-two years ago I was first honored with a seat in this Grand Lodge. At that time R. W. James Herring was Grand Secretary, and it was then I first made his acquaintance, and learned to revere him as one of the main pillars of the fraternity. He was especially kind and obliging to the younger representatives, and won their esteem and respect. He had been elected Grand Secretary in 1826, and continued to hold the office until the year 1846. M. W. Reuben Hyde Wallace, Past Grand Master, died at Saratoga Springs on the 28th day of November last. He was elected Grand Master in June, 1853, but on account of his varied business avocations declined a re-election at the end of his term. Few men have been held in higher estimation both in public and private life than M. W. Bro.·. Walworth. His address to to the Grand Lodge as Grand Master, gives evidence of high toned thought unobtrusive piety for which he was eminently distinguished. Past Grand Master M. W. Finlay M. King is also numbered in the list of our departed Brethren. He died at Syracuse on the 4th day of February last, and his remains were committed to their last rest by the Brethren among whom he lived. M.W.· Bro.·. King had been for many years a zealous and faithful laborer in our Masonic vineyard. R. W. Robert Parker, late District Deputy Grand Master for the Eighth Masonic District, died at Delhi, Delaware county, on the 5th of September last. Those of us who remember his stately and noble form, his expressive countenance, the quick and keen perception of right which distinguished him, will regret that his place is forever vacant, and will cherish his memory as that of an honest, upright man zealous, consistent Mason. Your particular attention is directed to the report of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund. Agreeably to the recommendation of the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, the property heretofore belonging to this fund, and located at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets in this city, has been put in market and sold. This course was taken in deference to the opinion of many Brethren who deemed the location unsuitable for the purpose for which it was originally purchased. It now remains to secure another and more suitable location and push forward the enterprise to completion. The vast and continued increase of our numbers renders the necessity for a Masonic Hall in this great metropolis more and more apparent, particularly when we take into consideration that its income, which must of necessity be large, will be a perpetual endowment for an asylum. Every assembly of this great representation forcibly reminds us that more vigorous measures should be adopted in furtherance of this important object, in which respect we have suffered ourselves to fall far behind some of our sister jurisdictions. In Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati elegant and commodious edifices have been erected for the use of the Craft, and we certainly are not inferior to either of the jurisdictions in which those cities are located, in population, wealth or number of Craftsmen. We may, however, congratulate ourselves that the long and faithful endeavors of the friends of the measure are approaching success. It does not appear to me to be a part of my duty to discuss the probable topics of legislation, or in any way to forestall the free expression of opinion by the body, but you will allow me to remind you that while there should be no undue haste, that while every subject considered worthy of attention at all should receive calm and dispassionate deliberation and disposal, there is a need for industry and close application to business during the time we remain together. The vast proportions of this body, the largest deliberative assembly in the world, and the infinite variety of questions and interests depending on your decision, demand that you should give your time and attention to the interests of the constituency, and that no Brother should absent himself from the sessions for any but the most urgent and controlling reasons. Bear in mind, too, that every day needlessly wasted is a serious draft on your treasury, already burdened to its capacity, and unite with your officers in the transaction of the business of the annual communication with as much promptness as is consistent with justice to all concerned."

From the reports of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, it appears that during the year ending May, 1868 there were: Initiations, 8877; affiliations, 1888—making a total of new members added to the jurisdiction of 10,765. Demitted, 2221; expelled, 60; suspended, 27; stricken from the roll, —; refused membership, 275; died, 652. There were, on the 1st ult., 608 Lodges in this State, with a membership of 64,643, or 51 more Lodges than at the time of the previous communication. The receipts of the year were $67,312, and the expenditures $66,889. The balance now in the treasury is $4391. In these figures are not included the moneys received during the same period by the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, which amounted to $122,802.

A proposition to divide this Grand Lodge into six districts, viz: the Metropolitan, River, Northern, Southern, Central and Western, was referred to a committee.

The usual standing committees for the ensuing year were appointed by the Grand Master.

At the conclusion of the evening session an adjournment to this morning was ordered.

St. John's Day at Cherokee, Miss.

This day was celebrated by Albert Pike Lodge No. 239, of Cherokee, Ala., by a public procession, oration and dinner.

Washington Lodge No. 36, of Tuscumbia, and Courtland Lodge No 37, having accepted invitations to join Albert Pike Lodge, went down on the cars and arrived at Cherokee about 10 o'clock. At 10½ o'clock the procession, headed by a most excellent brass band from Saulsbury, Tenn., was formed and to splendid music marched to the church, which is about half a mile from the Lodge room. The procession was quite large, numbering about two hundred.

The programme was executed as follows:

Music, by the band; song, by the choir, appropriate, and admirably sung.

Next followed a beautiful and earnest prayer, by Rev. F. L. Seward, of Iuka, Miss.

After which Hon. J. C. Baker delivered an address, replete with good sound sense, interesting information, excellent advice, and wound up by giving the secret of Freemasonry. The address was excellent, was listened to with much interest, and was justly appreciated.

At the close of the address, Past Grand Master Felix G. Norman installed the following named officers of Albert Pike Lodge No. 339, elect for the ensuing year: W. M. J. C. Goodloe, S. W. W. C. Cross, J. W. J. W. Dean, Sec. H. B. Hays, Treasurer Goodloe Pride, Chaplain J. C. Blanton, S. D. W. C. Wheeler, J. D. Wm. Newsom, Tyler J. X. Marshall. After which the benediction was pronounced and the crowd betook itself to the grove, and enjoyed a sumptuous basket dinner.

The crowd numbered about six hundred, and although all appeared to be, and were hungry, there was enough left to feed as many more.

In everything which appertains to hospitality, bountiful supplies, good cheer and courteous treatment, Cherokee and its vicinity are difficult to excel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, July 11, 1868.

Within the last few days heavy rains have fallen throughout almost all sections of the South, and the tone of our exchanges, which has been doleful for several weeks, is changing to a happier strain. It is no doubt true that the Corn crop will be lighter than it would have been had the rain fallen two or three weeks ago, but that the yield will be abundant for home supply is very evident. With the prospects ahead, our merchants feel that they are justified in making advances to such of their customers as have acted in good faith within the last year or two, and in consequence business is improving. Our banks report a demand for Money from some of our best houses, many of whom have not before felt that they were now justified in "carrying" planters through this season after the experience so dearly bought in the two preceding years. Possibly there never was a crop made in the South freer of debt than the one now maturing. Our planters were compelled to look to themselves alone for the means to plant and work their fields, and the result has proved what they can do when thrown upon their own resources.

We have no change to report in the local Money market, though Exchange is in better supply, and bids fair to continue abundant for all purposes during the month. Several large bills have been taken by our banks within a few days, and rates remain as they were at our last—an occasional shipment of currency is resorted to to keep up Western balances, but we can learn of none going East.

The Memphis Gas Company, as well as one or two of our Insurance Companies, were paying their semi-annual dividends to-day, causing an additional amount of "checking and depositing" to that which is usual at the close of the week's business.

There were no transactions in Stocks or Bonds. Our quotations are nominal, though the inquiry is very fair for the following: Mississippi Central, 1st mortgage bonds, 58c; 2d do. 40c. Mississippi and Tennessee, 1st mortgage, 50c. Memphis and Charleston stock, 85c. Memphis and Louisville, 1st mortgage bonds, 31c; 2d do. 20c. Memphis and Little Rock bonds, 40c.

Gold in New York opened at 141 and closed at 141½. A few small sales were reported here to brokers at 138¾@139; selling at 140.

The New York quotations were as follows on Governments to-day: Coupons, '81, 13½; do '62, 13½; do '64, 10½; do '65, 11½; new issue, 8½; do '67, 8½; 10-40s, 7¾; 7-30s, 2d and 3d, 8½; Old Tennessees, 70; new do 70½; Government bonds quiet.

There was some inquiry for City Scrip but no large sales. The demand came from those having their pro rata to pay on the Nicholson pavement, and in only a few cases was for any large amount. A street dealer offered to sell $900 at 77c, which was the lowest selling rate we heard of. Brokers are not offering over 75c, and sell at 78@80c.

County Warrants are dull. There is no speculative demand. Buying at 55; selling at 60c.

Police Scrip is still weaker to-day. Brokers are not in the market at better than 70@75c; selling at 78@80c, in small lots.

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis, has been declared bankrupt.

It is said that Senator Sherman, and what is known as the "Treasury Ring," are making a vigorous effort to bring the Funding bill before Congress and have it acted on before adjournment. This proposition, it is believed, covers a monstrous job in the shape of profits of a few individuals for a very little service, none in fact that may not be done by the clerks of the Treasury Department without additional charge. This bill gives enormous power to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in such form and denomination as he may choose for the redemption, purchase or exchange of the non-interest bearing debt—that is, of the legal-tenders, besides other powers altogether out of character and dangerous. There is no necessity for this Funding bill, at any rate not just now; there is not time to give it due consideration. The only thing Congress should do with regard to financial matters is to close the strings of the Treasury purse and tie up the hands of the Secretary in the matter of giving commissions for manipulating and exchanging securities and selling gold.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet at the opening to-day. Uplands, 11½ to 11¾d. Orleans, 11½ to 11¾d, and was unchanged at the close. Sales 8000 bales.

In New York at the opening the market was quiet, with prices weak and nominal. Low Middlings, 30¾c; Middlings, 32½c; Orleans, 32½c; Good Middlings, 33¾c. At 2 p.m. the demand was fair and prices had advanced: Middlings 32¾c; but were held at 32½c, closing quiet but steady—Uplands, 33⅛@32½c; other grades unchanged. Sales, 15,000 bales; week's receipts, 585 bales; stock 50,000 bales; receipts at all United States ports for the week, 3000 bales.

This market was quiet and prices firm at from 1 to 1¼c under New York quotations.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, July 11, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	1,080
Received to-day	8
Received previously	252,937
	252,945
	254,025
Exported to-day	5
Exported previously	253,509
	253,514
Stock on hand	511
Receipts for the week	59
Exports for the week	18

The question of bagging and rope will soon become one of importance to our merchants and planters. It is more than probable that bagging will become a drug in the market, as the supply is very much in excess of the demand. From actual statements it is found that there is on hand in Boston, New York and New Orleans, of India alone, 43,500 bales; to arrive from India by October 1st, 8700, being a total of 52,200 bales. There is enough of India, Kentucky flax and Dundee bagging at the minor seaports, interior towns and manufactories to cover 1,300,000 bales of cotton. This is, we think, a low estimate, and will give us a total supply sufficient to cover 4,500,000 bales, or two average cotton crops. That prices must decline there can be no doubt.

The general markets were moderately active to-day, and prices were firm. Wheat scarce and demand active at $1 50 to 1 85 per bushel, as to quality. Apples are coming in rapidly; a large number of wagons were on the street to-day, and Front street shippers were busy packing. We quote at $1 25 to 2 per bbl. Mess Pork firm at $29 to 29 50; Prime Mess, $26 to 27; Bacon, clear sides, 17½ to 18c; clear rib, 17 to 17½c; rib, 16½ to 17c; shoulders, 13½ to 14c; plain hams 17 to 18c; sugar-cured canvassed, 20 to 21c. Lard, 18 to 18½c, in tierces; 18½ to 19c, in kegs. Corn is firm at 93 to 95c, on landing—150 sacks sold at the latter figures; in store, 97c to $1; Ear Corn, 85 to 90c, in lots. Oats, 75 to 80c. Hay, $17 to 18. Bran, $23 to 24. Fresh Meal is scarce at $4 50 in lots; kilndried, $4 00 to 4 75; in a small way, $5. Old Chickens firm at $4 to 4 50; young, $2 to 3. Eggs, 18c. Flour is quiet; new city made XXX we quote at $13. A lot of new Wheat Flour, of the celebrated Clarksville Mills, has been received and put upon the market at $13 to 13 50. Potatoes dull, only local demand. Selling at 60 to 75c per bushel, or $2 25 to 2 50 per barrel. Butter is firm at 28 to 30c for choice country and Western. Cheese dull—prices range from 13½ to 17c for good. Coffee is quiet, with fair stock; Rio, 21 to 26½c; Java, 38 to 42c. Molasses firm; Sugarhouse, in barrels, 65c to 90c; half barrels, 80c to $1 00; kegs, $10 to 10 50. New Onions, quiet at $2 50 to 3 per barrel. Salt steady; barrels, $3 00; sacks, $2 75 to 3; Dairy Salt per barrel, $4 00. Tar in kegs per dozen, $5 75 to 6 00. Sugar firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16 to 18c; fair, 14 to 15c; Island Sugars, 13 to 16c. Tobacco—lugs to common, 5 to 12c; selections, 18 to 20c; fancy work natural leaf, $1 00 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is dull and nominal. We quote at 80c to 1 25 per gallon for common, in a small way.

In the cattle market we have no change to note; choice beeves are dull at 5 to 7c gross; inferior, 3 to 4½c. Hogs, 4 to 5c gross. Sheep are very dull at $1 50 to 2 50 per head in lots.

LEGAL.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of G. M. Anderson, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of G. M. Anderson, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, this 9th day of July, A.D., 1868.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
Assignee, Etc.
jy11 18 25

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Thomas Adams, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas P. Adams, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 9th day of July, A.D., 1868.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
Assignee, Etc.
jy11 18 25

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of W. G. Harding, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. G. Harding, of the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 9th day of July, A.D., 1868.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
Assignee, Etc.
jy11 18 25

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of George R. McNabb, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George R. McNabb, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 8th day of July, A. D., 1868.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
Assignee, etc.
jy9 16 23

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of William H. Garrett, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Garrett, of Germantown, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 8th day of July, A.D., 1868.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
Assignee, etc.
jy9 16 23

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Martin & Beasley, bankrupts. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Martin & Beasley, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 8th day of July, A. D., 1868.
WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
Assignee, etc.
jy9 16 23

CHINA WARE.

S. S. LLOYD. E. E. CLARKE. C. B. CLARKE.

"CHINA PALACE"

—OF—

LLOYD, CLARKE & CO.,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Queensware, China and Glassware,
Table Cutlery, Tea & Table Spoons,
And House Furnishing Goods, etc.,

321 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.
ma31

BUCK EYE SALVE,

TRY IT FOR PILES.

Sold by W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
jy1 No. 340 Main street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

BRIDLES,
WHIPS,
SADDLERY,
HARDWARE,
TRUNKS, Etc.

AT REDUCED RATES.

C. N. CASE, J. J., & CO.,
177 Main street,
Sign of the Golden Stirrup,
Brooks' Block.
ap26 3m

Creditors and Non-Resident Notice.

In Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee.
No. 2435, N. R. D.—W. N. Wilkerson, et al., vs. The Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, et al,

In this cause it appearing that defendants Joseph F. Imbs, John F. Meyer and Louis Fusz (firm of "Imbs, Meyer & Fusz"), are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that they make their appearance herein, on or before the first Monday in May, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and cause set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered that all persons claiming to be creditors, or having any character of demands, against the "Franklin Insurance and Banking Company of Memphis," shall immediately come into this Court and have themselves made parties to this suit, and file their claims with the Clerk and Master, with proper evidence of the same, that they may severally recover their ratable shares of the assets of said Company, to be distributed in this cause; and that a copy of this order be published in the Memphis Daily Appeal for three (3) months from this date.

March 10, 1868.

A copy—attest: A. ALSTON, C. and M.

R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M.

Estes, Jackson & McDavitt, and E. Burke Pickett, Solicitors.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

Sold by G. D. JOHNSON,
jy1 153 Main street.

Dissolution.

THE firm of BROOKS, NEELY & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation, E. W. Brooks retiring.

E. W. BROOKS,
J. C. NEELY,
S. H. BROOKS.

J. C. NEELY, S. H. BROOKS, H. M. NEELY.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 276 Front street, under the style of BROOKS, NEELY & CO., as heretofore, where all business connected with the former concern will be settled.

J. C. NEELY,
S. H. BROOKS,
H. M. NEELY.
jy1 2w

JOB PRINTING.

APPEAL

BOOK AND

JOB OFFICE,

No. 13

JEFFERSON STREET.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of our friends to the fact that we have, in connection with the APPEAL newspaper, an extensive and complete

JOB OFFICE,

And are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in a manner unsurpassed by any Job Office in the South.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS and
FANCY COLORED CARDS.

In every variety, and at prices THE LOWEST.

BILL HEADS

On any quality of paper—prices accordingly.

CHECKS,
DRAFTS,
BILLS LADING,
DRAY TICKETS,
SHIPPING TAGS,
DRUG LABELS,

And every variety of Mercantile Printing.

BOOK PRINTING

Our office is well stocked with Book Type, of various styles, and our facilities for executing

CONSTITUTIONS,
BY-LAWS,
CATALOGUES,
BRIEFS
—AND—
PAMPHLETS OF ALL KINDS,

Are complete in every particular.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT PRINTING.

Railroad Officers and Steamboat Agents in want of

FINE PRINTING

Are requested to give us a trial, and we will guarantee satisfaction.

INSURANCE PRINTING.

We are also prepared to execute ALL KINDS of printing for Insurance Agents in a superior style.

In fact we are able to execute everything in the Printing Line, in a style and at prices entirely satisfactory to our customers, and hope that the public may extend to us a liberal share of their patronage. jan26

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TERRY & MITCHELL,

EXCLUSIVE

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS

329 Main Street, Memphis.

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SECOND purchase this season. Our stock is now fresh and complete. Merchants will please give us a call before purchasing. jel2

BUCK EYE SALVE,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

Sold by MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
jy1 301 and 303 Main street.

IMPORTANT to PLANTERS.

FRIAR'S POINT, MISS., June 10, 1868.

Messrs. MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,

Druggists, Memphis, Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN: You ask me for my statement relative to your cure for ERYSIPELAS or CHARBONE IN HORSES and MULES, which you style

"MAGIC ARNICA LINIMENT."

I have used your Liniment in about two dozen cases with perfect success. I had lost all hope of a remedy, but believe your discovery "THE REMEDY." I have not failed in a single case in which I have applied your Liniment. I believe it a valuable discovery. Think every planter should provide himself with the Magic Arnica Liniment. No planter should be without your remedy where this terrible disease prevails. I have supplied each of my plantations. My supervisors report favorable upon every trial.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,
J. L. ALCORN.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; $8 per dozen.
jy4 1mdaw

Depot of the Celebrated

"Hoffheimer's" Bavarian Bitters,

—AT—

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 276 Front street, : : : Memphis, Tenn
jy4 3m

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.

Sold by MORRISON & ELLIS,
jy1 192 Main street.

ABSTRACT OFFICE,

ROOM NO. 1.

Corner Monroe & Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and Complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time,) we are enabled to furnish complete desirgnment of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis & Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

C. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
ma30 Successors to Bond & Campbell.

TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, John Overton did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated November 19, 1859, in favor of W. Bell, at 12 months after date, for $2400 00; one dated November 10, 1859, at 13 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $2300 00; and one dated December 26, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $3400 00: and A. F. Hopkins did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of Wm. Bell, as follows: One dated January 8, 1860, at eleven months after date, for $2250 00; one dated December 5, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1750 00; one dated March 12, 1860, at 12 months after date, for 2800 00; one dated March 17, 1860, at ten months after date, for 2500 00; one dated March 19, 1860, at 60 days after date, for $2700 00; one dated December 19, 18 9, at 12 months after date, for $2580 00; one dated April 9, 1860, at 7 months after date, for $2000 00; and Thomas Bibb did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated December 27, 1859, at 12 months after date in favor of himself, the said Thomas Bibb, for $2350 00; and one dated December 5, 1859, in favor of Thomas Bibb, at 12 months after date, for $2000 00; and R. C. Brinkley did draw his accommodation bill on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of R. P. Brinkley, dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1867 00; and A. M. Hopkins & Co. did make their note in favor of A. M. Hopkins, dated May 26, 1858, at 10 months after date, for $543 77, which was held by A. & J. Denniston & Co., on which said A. M. Hopkins did pay the sum of $500 00.

And whereas, in order to secure and save harmless the said John Overton, Thomas Bibb, R. C. Brinkley and A. F. Hopkins, the drawers respectively of the aforesaid accommodation bills, and to secure also the said A. and J. Denniston & Co. on the note aforesaid, the said Arthur M. Hopkins did execute an indenture of Trust, dated the 8th day of February, 1861, by and in which he conveyed to Charles Kortrecht the premises situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as follows: "A certain piece or parcel of land lying and being near the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and consisting of about ten acres, which was conveyed in fee simple by James W. Fryor, of the city of New York, to the said Arthur M. Hopkins, said conveyance being by deed now of record in Cook county, Illinois, which said land is more fully described as blocks three (3) and four (4) of James W. Fryor's subdivision of part of the northeast quarter of section four (4), township thirty-eight (38) north, range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, according to survey and map of the same, said to be recorded for record in the proper office for the recording of surveys and maps in Cook county, Illinois, said subdivision being immediately south of Egan avenue and west of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and said block three (3) and four (4) contain, with the streets bounding on them, ten acres or thereabouts, being the land conveyed to said Arthur M. Hopkins by said James W. Fryor and Katherine M. Fryor, his wife, by their deed dated July 3, 1856, upon Trust; that in case a majority of the beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust named should direct a sale of said premises, then the said Charles Kortrecht was thereby authorized and instructed to sell said premises, at public auction, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, after giving sixty days notice in one or more of the new